Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877. NUMBER 4.

...IPTS AND EXPENDITURES
...ria County, Pa., from the 20th
...ary, 1876, to the 24th day of Janua-

...ROFF, Esq., Treasurer, Dr.

...in Treasurer's hands at last ...	$ 2,059.27
...Duplicate for the year 1876	57,383.47
...for the year 1876	716.20
...amount put in hands ...	820.84
...from Constables for ...75	2,781.12
...on Unseated Lands	8,859.22
...on Seated Lands	1,749.92
...from miscellaneous	675.94
	$75,045.98

Cr.

...paid	$ 1,509.49
...	225.00
...	48.00
...	2,991.60
...	23.10
...	480.40
...Viewers	1,342.84
...	3,647.78
...	504.86
...	1,330.00
...Counsel	200.00
...Clerk	600.00
...	138.00
...	8,500.00
...	34.40
...	495.00
...	2,045.14
...	411.67
...	274.01
...	15.23
...Jail Bonds	705.00
...	152.49
...	825.20
...	4,410.24
...	461.85
...	200.00
...	136.74
...	30.28
...	49.30
...	469.32
...	15.52
...	328.33
...of Emp oy-	10,652.22
...	404.75
...	81.80
...	206.50
...	100.00
...	512.59
...	457.33
...Bonds	6-3.51
...	1,811.56
...	404.00
...	1,650.00
...	2,292.35
...	297.33
...	32.00
...	92.00
...	171.27
...	634.14
...Cambria County,	293.28
...on Duplicate ...	86.86
...	2,702.06
...	861.05
...	2,040.94
...	2,011.20
...per cent. ...	2,650.89
...Tax	118.57 – 63,821.89
...Treasurer's hands	11,224.09
	$75,045.98

...NDING DUE FROM CONSTA-
...and previous years:

...Woodvale Bor.	$ 40.60
...Croyle Twp	4.64
...Woodvale Bor.	43.05
...Cambria Twp	7.26
...E. Con'gh Bor.	71.57
...1st Ward, Johnst'n	82.43
...Ward, Johnstown	33.19
...Susquehanna Twp	14.36
...Twp	82.59
...Carrolltown Bor	21.88
...Conemaugh Bor.	65.11
...Croyle Twp	140.05
...Gallitzin Twp	26.10
...3d Ward, Johnst'n.	310.80
...Prospect Bor	29.86
...Summerhill Twp.	63.72
...Susquehanna Twp.	99.18
...White Twp	19.62
...Barr Twp	151.14
...Chest Twp	22.91
...E. Conem'h Bor.	267.10
...Summitville Bor.	6.10
...Susquehanna Twp.	253.67
...Taylor Twp	379.69
...White Twp	882.65
...Yoder Twp	77.94
	$3,300.87

...UNT DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY
...Judgments.

...McClelland	$ 123.45
...and George Gates	539.48
...	136.50
...Koch and others	200.00
...	54.10
...William Johnston	133.12
...Kelly and others	131.25
...	53.75
	$1,371.65

ASSETS.

...from Judgments	$ 1,371.65
...Constables for 1875	1,060.67
...Treasury	11,224.09
	$13,656.41

LIABILITIES.

...Orders	$ 784.40
...Bonds	2,500.00
...Road and Unseated Land Tax	2,181.25—5,475.65
...in favor of County	$7,790.76

...UNT DUE DISTRICTS ON ROAD,
...and Borough Taxes:

	Road.	School.	Borough
...	$1 7.05	$257.95	
...	2.47	5.25	
...	7.15	36.68	
...	68.54		
...		44.89	
...		17.14	
...		1.96	
...		134.32	
...		79.04	
...		18.15	$16.15
...		91.42	
...	43.11	114.78	
...		16.53	
...	112.26	439.65	
...		3.80	1.68
...		39.52	
...		1.24	50
...	124.00	128.37	
...		191.11	
...	46.16	49.55	

...under our hands, at the Commission-...in Ebensburg, this 24th day of Janu-...1877.
JAMES A. PORTER,
FRANCIS P. M'CORMICK, } Auditors.
JOHN B. ROSS,

...under our hands, at Ebensburg, Janu-...
...S LLOYD,
...D. PARRISH, } Commissioners.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
...J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

...the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria ...respectfully report that we have ...the vouchers and accounts ...receipts and expenditures of said county ...20th day of January, 1876, to the 24th ...of January, 1877, and do find them to be as ...the statement setting forth the ...liabilities of said county.
JAMES A. PORTER,
FRANCIS P. M'CORMICK, } Auditors.
JOHN B. ROSS,
...Ebensburg, Feb. 2, 1877.-3t.

NOTICE.—The first and partial ac-...count of Joseph Criste, committee of ...Callan, widow of William Callan, de-...has been filed in this office, and will be ...for the action of the Court on the first ...of March, A. D. 1877.
B. McCOLGAN, Proth'y.
...Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 30, 1877.-3t.

1877. 1877.

THE PITTSBURG

Daily Dispatch.

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Address— O'NEILL & ROOK,
Publishers DAILY AND WEEKLY DISPATCH.
Dispatch Iron Building,
Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.
To Catharine Yeks, formerly Catharine Reese, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, one of the heirs of Eleanor Reese, formerly Eleanor Roberts, deceased, John Roberts, of Blair county David Roberts, of the State of Iowa, Robert Roberts of the State of Ohio, Edward Roberts and William Roberts, of the State of California, and Margaret Roberts, of Pittsburg, Pa., heirs of Jane Roberts, intermarried with Evan Roberts deceased, the heirs and legal representatives of Robert J. Roberts, deceased: Take notice that an Inquest will be held at the residence of the late Robert J. Roberts, of Cambria township Cambria county, dec'd, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of MARCH, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making a partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same—at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.
JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1877.-6t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable HOTEL PROPERTY popularly known as the Mountain House, in the Borough of Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., now in the occupancy of D. Eger, is offered for sale or rent on the most reasonable terms. This property is situated near the centre of said borough, and the house is commodious and well suited for hotel purposes. There is also a large stable, as well as all necessary outhouses and a good garden, on the premises. Having purchased the property at Sheriff's sale, I can afford to give a good bargain either in its sale or lease. JULIUS STICH.
Carrolltown, Jan. 19, 1877.-tf.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

Well, Farmer Smith has lost his wheat, his shed and mammoth barn;
His little boy with one small match burnt up the whole concern.
I tell you, wife, he'll feel it sore; a man on money bent
Can't stand under such a load when not insured a cent.

I don't know as I pity him; I call it a great sin
To hoard the harvest of three years in spacious barn and bin;
I can't feel pity for any man who doubly locks his door,
And stops his ears to all the cries that come up from the poor.

I like to see economy; I like to see men save
And lay up something for their kin when they are in the grave;
But you and I know very well from what we both have seen,
There is a line which when it's crossed a man gets to be mean.

When wheat was sixteen shillings—a price that paid us well—
Smith said: "I'll wait for twenty, I vow, before I'll sell."
Then, when it reached that figure, he said to me one noon:
"I guess I'll hold it longer, 'twill be three dollars soon."

He held it, and ran in debt for things to wear and eat;
When merchants dunned him he would say, "Wait till I sell my wheat."
Soon that old tune got fiddled out, and the men began to sue,
And he began to borrow to pay accounts past due.

When Smith goes off to buy a thing he spies around the town,
And tries with all his might and main the price to banter down;
When he has anything to sell 'tis priceless in his eyes,
And he must have the highest price—the lowest when he buys.

"Live and let live," are golden words; the other motto, too:
"Do unto others as you'd wish that they should do to you."
If Smith had done as they command, he would not have to-day
The ashes of three harvests to load and drag away.

Wife, if you take a berry and dry it in the sun,
'Twill shrivel up till it takes two to make the size of one.
So many a man, in grasping gain, so shrivels up his soul
That 'twill never expand again while life's years o'er him roll.

God bless the farmers of our land! They are not like him
Who walks around the smouldering pile now in the twilight dim;
Living on God's acres, their souls expand and grow,
Their ears are ever open to tales of want and woe.

God bless the men, where'er they are, in country or in town,
Who do not think it life's great work to crowd their neighbors down!
This world it would be better, this life would pleasure give,
If every man who toils to live would let his brothers live.

WHY HE WASN'T HANGED.

"I have served two terms as sheriff of Osage county," said the little man as he lit a fresh cigar, and braced his feet against the stove as if about to delight us with a story.

"Did you ever hang anybody?" was the natural inquiry that was quickly propounded to the ex-sheriff.

"No," and I thought I detected a faint smile on the speaker's lips. "But I held a man under sentence of death, and he wasn't reprieved either."

Of course all of us wanted to hear about that man, and Mr. Mittimus proceeded at once to gratify our curiosity.

"I knew before the case was called that John Upshot would be found guilty of murder in the first degree. His relatives—and they were numbered among the most wealthy and influential people of the district—engaged the ablest attorneys in the State for the defense. But money and talent could not save the criminal. A good deal of legal lore was lost upon the twelve honest farmers who filled the jury box, and the only interest that seemed to attach itself to the trial was the chicanery of Upshot's counsel.

"For four days that trial dragged its serpentine length through the October term. It worried me, for, as I felt that I was to have a hanging on my hands, I wanted to get through the ugly job as quickly as possible. I did not sleep much of nights, for I had to lie awake and hear the murderer pacing his cell as if the ghost of his victim was keeping him on a terrible march. The closing of the trial was a great relief and I breathed freer, even when I heard the only verdict at which twelve honest men could arrive. I heard the cheer that greeted the verdict, and when I took 'my man' back to jail, he looked up into my face and said with a smile:

"'You will do me a favor by committing no blunders when the time comes, Mr. Mittimus.'

"His words and tone told me that he would die courageously, and I felt like thanking John Upshot for that, for I was fearful that he would play the coward. I felt that I could hang a man that was not afraid to die. A coward, squirming and weakening on the gallows, might have unmanned me.

"The county town of Osage was not large then. The jail, to which was attached the sheriff's residence, stood on a rise, and the rear windows, barred and very strong, overlooked a gently sloping piece of ground which boasted of a fine grove of beech and butternut. That grove held many pleasant recollections to me, for there I had played through boyhood, and I loved to frequent its cooling shades, long after I had reached man's estate. It was upon this pretty scene that the sole window of John Upshot's cell looked. More than once during the trial I had discovered him standing at the bars as if sighing for the freedom of the birds that filled the grove with their music.

"The day of execution approached, but very slowly to me. I assure you, gentlemen, that I wanted it to come on the wings of the wind, for, as I have already said, I wanted the hangman's job off my hands. The prisoner appeared indifferent for several days after the trial; but the horror of his approaching fate soon fell upon him, and his smile faded away. A reprieve was totally unlooked for, and I believe that no steps were ever taken towards one. It was given out everywhere that Upshot would be hung.

"The weather for the fall was delightful. Indian summer was upon us, and the days had the mellowness of the true Indian summer, and the skies were soft and beautiful overhead. I used to wander into the grove on Sabbath afternoons; but my visits ceased suddenly. One day I happened to cast my eyes towards the jail, which was visible from the place I occupied, and behold! I saw a pale face at the window of John Upshot's cell. The condemned man seemed to be looking at me, who had been commissioned to launch him into eternity. His eyes seemed full of mute pleading and burned into my very heart. I could not stand that awful look, and made my way back to town, unnerved for the first time since his conviction.

"I did not return to that spot until the night prior to the day set apart for the execution. The town was becoming filled with people, for the few executions that had taken place in the county had been public, and the precedent was to be adhered to in Upshot's case. My programme had been carefully studied, and, wearied with the matter, I concluded to seek the cool grove and find a little rest. For several days and nights the prisoner had paced his cell with that terrible tread which rings in my ears to-day, and I wanted to get beyond earshot of the awful sounds.

"The night was lovely. A full moon was in the sky, and her light fell directly upon the jail. The white walls had a ghost-like look from the grove, and the winds that rustled the leaves around me seemed to sing the requiem of the doomed man. I found relief among the trees; but all at once I was wishing that I had not left my house.

"A face white and wan as death appeared suddenly at one of the barred windows. I knew that it was John Upshot's. The apparition startled me, and I was on my feet in an instant, staring at the window. He seemed to be taking his last look at the beautiful earth unfolded to his gaze by the moon, and a longing look it seemed to me. I could see that his face was pressed against the bars, and when I recollected that the man must be standing on the very tips of his toes in order to maintain his position, I felt his eagerness. For many minutes I watched that white face, and if I pitied its guilty owner in that moment of his pain, I am sure, gentlemen, you will pardon me.

"I was thus gazing at John Upshot when the loud report of a gun caused me to start and whirl quickly in my tracks.

"The weapon seemed to have been discharged within a few paces of my position; but I could not see a living soul besides myself in the grove. My first impression was that an attempt had been made upon my own life; but I had not felt the whistle of the ball, and was quite certain that it had not penetrated my person. But, in order to be prepared for another shot, I drew a weapon and started towards the suspected position of the assassin. My search proved fruitless; but as the trees were throwing long shadows, I knew that any person could easily elude me. The shot worked me up to no little pitch of excitement and as I turned my head towards the town, I happened to glance at the jail.

"John Upshot's face was no longer at the window!

"I returned home mystified by the shot, but resolving to discover its author. My wife met me at the door with a white face, and said that she feared that Upshot had taken his life as she had heard the fall of a heavy body in the direction of his cell.

"A minute later I flung wide the cell door, and to my horror found John Upshot lying on the floor with the moonlight falling upon the bloodiest face that I have ever beheld. Of course my first thought was one of suicide; but the rigid hand grasped no revolver, though there was a ghastly bullet wound between the eyes. I lifted the man, but he was dead, and I knew I would not hang him on the coming day. Of course I was not long in associating the shot in the grove with the criminal's death, and an observation taken on the following night convinced me of the fact. The affair is still involved in mystery to the people of Osage: but to me it has been made clear.

"A year after this thrilling event I was summoned to the deathbed of Lilian Blake, the beautiful daughter of Upshot's victim. She was near the grave, but she told me a strange story, and before I left the room, I knew that the fair girl had avenged her father's death by slaying his murderer on the night before the day of legal execution."

A SAGACIOUS COW.—I can avouch for the truth of the story, as it was told to me by the gentleman who sold the cow, and whom I have known from boyhood. He moved from Kennebeck county, Maine, to Wisconsin, several years ago settling, in a section at that time but sparsely populated. In time a friend of his came, with his family, and took up land in Minnesota, over two hundred miles distant. The friend, while he went on to look up his claim, and put up a hut, left his family with his old townsman, and when he was finally ready to push on bag and baggage, he bought of his host a fine cow, which he knew he should want the first thing upon his arrival, as he had several young children. It was a new milch cow, having a calf just old enough to wean. He might have found cows near his Minnesota location, but it was doubtful if he could have found one of so good a breed for milk, and, more especially, one in full milk.

At the expiration of two weeks from the date of his friend's departure our Wisconsin farmer received a letter from him, written when within a day's journey of his destination—written because he had met on his way, and stopped with over night, a traveler going east.

"I have more than once almost wished that I had not bought old Snowface," the writer said, speaking of the cow, "for she has given us an immense amount of trouble. She misses her calf, and I wish I had taken it as you proposed! but we are almost there, and I guess a good rest and good feed will soon quiet her."

Mr. Locke (he will pardon me for telling his name) received this letter on Saturday evening. That night his wife aroused him and informed him that "old Snowface" was at the gate, crying to come in. He listened, and heard the lowing of a cow, and the answering cry of the calf in the barn. Arising and lighting a lantern, he went out to the gate, where, sure enough, and to his great surprise, he found the cow which he had sold two weeks before, with a broken rope dangling from her neck.

And so the cow had come home to her calf—had come over two hundred miles by a tortuous way, crossing many streams, great and small, and must have come direct. An intelligent cow, most certainly.

Story of a Missouri School-Master.

A FORMER RUSSIAN OFFICER AND ESCAPED CONVICT FROM SIBERIA.

The Kansas City *Times* tells the romantic history of a gentleman who is now teaching modern languages in one of the schools of that city:

Captain Van Atowitz was an officer in the Russian army in the Crimea. He was a gentleman of noble family, residing in the Province of Aeronetz in Southern Russia, and in the routine of his duties was sent to Sebastopol, and there became attached to the staff of the Prince Gortschakoff, and was on regular staff duty when he fell into trouble. The details of the trouble which sent him into exile were not obtainable, but this much is known: A brother officer committed a breach of discipline. A breach of discipline in the Russian army is a serious matter, even in time of peace. This offending officer, who was a captain in the Imperial army, was court-martialed for his insubordination and sentenced to the mines of Siberia for life. To be sent to that ice-bound region and to be sentenced to work in the subterranean mines is a fate worse than death. So, when the offending officer received his sentence for an offense his brother officers did not deem serious, they murmured and complained, and finally ten or a dozen of the officers, of the Imperial Corps at Sebastopol determined to assist their condemned companion to escape. He escaped and made his way to Galaty, in the province of Wallachia, and from thence to Constantinople, whence he is supposed to have made his way to England. Prince Gortschakoff had each and all of the ten or twelve officers implicated in the escape of the condemned captain arrested, and they were tried by court-martial, and each received the same sentence as that of the man they assisted to escape- banishment for life to Siberia and twelve years hard labor in the copper mines. They were each stripped of their uniforms and their property confiscated by the crown and sent as convicts to Tobolsk, in Siberia, where they were held for a time prior to their final assignment to a life labor.

But, fortunately, Captain Atowitz had a grandfather who was occupying a very high position upon the Russian bench—a sort of Supreme Judge—in one of the provinces. This old gentleman had friends in Siberia who assisted him in transferring money to his doomed grandson, so that it could be used to advantage. Of course judges in America cannot be corrupted, but Siberia is another country. So when the exile received a notification at the fortress of Narm to be ready to make his escape when the opportunity offered, he did not forget the notification. The opportunity was soon presented, and all the twelve condemned officers escaped. Ten of the party were afterwards recaptured and shot, two of them escaped. One of these is the Captain Atowitz now in this city. The story of his escape is material sufficient for a volume. He made his way southward to the Ural River and from thence across to the Volga, and domesticated for a time among the Cossacks. In due time, after many narrow escapes from identification and recapture, he made his way to Germany and settled down to make a living. But the two tyrannical autocrats had in force a law which required the turning over or surrender of all political refugees, so the Russian officer was obliged to move on. He came to America and entered the United States service and received a commission in the Seventh New York Volunteers, and served during the war. At the close of the war he went to Rochester, N. Y., and went into business. It was there he met and became acquainted with Professor Greenwood, the present Superintendent of the Public Schools of Kansas City. But a desire to return to his native land, and if possible recover a portion of his confiscated estate, or its revenue, induced him to return to Europe. He went to Paris and there received some assistance from his parents—his grand mother came to reside in Paris; but as a discovery of any will being rendered to the escaped exile would result in the confiscation of his grand-parents' estate, he was obliged to leave again. In all this time he has labored assiduously for a pardon; but the Czar turns his face against any overtures for pardon of an escaped exile from Siberia. In despair of obtaining a pardon, the fugitive exile returned to America, and a few months ago took up his abode in Kansas City. His former acquaintance with Professor Greenwood, superintendent of our public schools, has aided him somewhat in obtaining pupils in several classes of languages. He is a close student, and has nearly perfected a work entitled "Ten Years Experience in America." He hopes to be able to enlist the aid of the Grand Duke Alexis in an effort for pardon and a restoration of the confiscated estate of his family. But whether he succeeds or fails in his efforts, he will make a good American citizen, and will be welcome among the people of the go-ahead new West.

ANTIQUITY OF CHEESE.—Cheese and curdling of the milk are mentioned in the Book of Job. David was sent by his father Jesse to carry ten cheeses to the camp, and to look how his brothers fared. 'Cheese of kine' formed part of the supplies of David's army at Mahanaim, during the rebellion of Absalom. Homer says that cheese formed a part of the ample store found by Ulysses in the cave of Cyclops Polyphemus. Euripides, Theocritus and early poets mention cheese. Ludolphus says that excellent cheese and butter were made by the ancient Ethiopians, and Strabo states that some of the ancient Britons were so ignorant that though they had an abundance of milk, they did not understand the art of making cheese. There is no evidence that any of these ancient nations had discovered the use of rennet in making cheese; they appear to have merely allowed the milk to sour, and subsequently to have formed the cheese from the caseine of the milk, after expelling serum or whey. As David, when young, was able to run to the camp with ten cheeses and an ephah of parched corn, the cheese must have been very small.—*The Grocer.*

A METHOD has been discovered for making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf. The whole secret consists in steaming the leaf before steeping. By this process, it is said, fourteen pints of good quality may be brewed from one ounce of tea.

THE ARTIST-SOLDIER.

The story of Andre, as we commonly read it, tells little of Andre himself. It tells nothing of the manner of man he was, how he looked, how he dressed, and what he said and did.

We read of him as the spy. He was one at the time of his death, but that he believed to be his military duty; he tried to serve his king as well as he could, and perhaps we cannot blame him so very much, even if we did punish him so sadly. He was something else than a mere spy, and it is more agreeable to think of him as an artist than a soldier. He did not love war as some soldiers do, and while in this country he many times tried to soften the hardships and troubles of the times. Once he found a poor little boy who had been captured by the British soldiers in Westchester county, and brought to New York to be put into the dreadful prisons the British then kept in our city. Such a little fellow could do no harm, and Andre took him away from the soldiers and sent him back to his mother in safety.

Besides painting and drawing, Andre could sing, and make charming verses, and cut out portraits in silhouette. Many of his pictures and letters are still preserved, and could you read the letters, you would see that he was a genial, lively, and entertaining man. While he was in this country he kept a journal, and, it is said, it was full of pictures of plants and insects and animals, people and places, bits of scenery, and plans of cities and towns. He used often to give his pictures away as presents to his friends; and once, when he was a prisoner in our hands, and was sent to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for safety, he taught the children in the village to draw. One of the Lancaster boys pleased him so much, and displayed so much talent, that Andre offered to make an artist of him, and to take him to England when the war was at an end. The boy's father would not consent to this, though he was pleased to think the English officer should take so much interest in his son. The prisoners were afterward removed to Carlisle, and Andre had to leave his pupil. He did not forget him, for he afterward wrote a letter to the boy's father, in which he said that the boy "must take particular care in forming the features in faces, and in copying the hands exactly. He should now and then copy things from the life, and then compare their proportions with what prints he may have, or what rules he may remember."

All this was during the war, and Andre himself was an enemy; but we can hardly think of him in that way. He regretted all the troubles of the times, and, unlike his brother officers, he never called us "the rebels," but "the colonists." Even in this day, his letters and little pictures, his silhouette portraits, and sketches and verses are preserved in some families in remembrance of the kind, merry, and cultivated English gentleman whom we now call Major Andre, the spy.

When he was exchanged, he went back to the British army stationed at Philadelphia, and there he again displayed his many talents. He painted a drop-scene for the theater that was thought to be very fine, and they said of it that "the foliage was uncommonly spirited and graceful." He also wrote verses to be recited in the theater, and even took part in the plays. Once there was a grand pageant in Philadelphia—a water procession on the Delaware, with gayly trimmed boats, and bands of music, and ladies in fancy costumes—all ending in a grand ball. Andre took an active part in all these pleasurings, designed the costumes for the ladies, wrote verses, and helped to put up the decorations.

All this happened when our poor and discouraged troops were having a sad time of it, waiting and watching for a chance to strike a blow for the country. At last the British were obliged to leave Philadelphia. Andre went away with them to New York, and it was there that he received the commission to treat with Arnold for the surrender of West Point, and that only ended in his capture and sad death.

On the last day of his life he drew his own portrait from memory with a pen,—that is, without the aid of a mirror,—and the picture is still in existence. While in New York, just before he went up to see General Arnold, he made several silhouette portraits of ladies who then lived there, and all were said to be remarkably correct likenesses, and were, of course, prized afterward as the work of the young, genial, and light hearted British officer.

Those Revolutionary days are now very old, and the handsome English gentleman has been dead long, long years. We can forgive his efforts against us now, and perhaps it will be more agreeable to think of him as the artist-soldier rather than the spy at West Point.

A BLUE GLASS MAN.—He was a blue glass man. He had read about blue glass, and believed in it, and was determined to be the healthiest individual in town. "Have ye any blue glass in strips for winders?" inquired he, as he rushed into a glazing shop. "We have, sir," was the cheerful reply; "just the thing, as recommended in the Pleasonton theory." "Wal, then," said Bluey, "I'll take enough for four winders." He paid the money and departed, while the glazier chuckled, "Good thing for us follows the blue glass craziness." Bluey kept on. He went into an optician's and bought a pair of blue goggles to wear on his eyes. He dropped into a hat store and ordered a little round piece of blue glass put in the top of his hat in place of the usual tin ventilator. He then partook of a dinner of blue fish at a restaurant with a blue skylight, dipped his fingers into a blue glass finger bowl, and refused to drink anything until the waiter hunted him up a mug with a blue glass bottom. The day was now spent, and going home in a blue light street car, the blue glass man, meeting his children at the door, refused to kiss any but those having blue eyes, sat down in a blue chair to read a copy of the blue laws of Connecticut, and got into such a fit of the blues that he took some blue ink and writing in his will that at his death the glass in his coffin should be blue glass, and his monument be made of blue granite, he grabbled a revolver and blew out his brains.—*Exchange.*

"I HAD nine children to support, and it kept me busy," said Smith to Jones, "but one of the girls got married and now I have—" "Eight?" interrupted Jones.—"No, ten, counting my son-in-law!" said Smith, with a sigh which might have been heard ...

Advice to Drinkers.

THE BEST COURSE FOR THOSE WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO REFORM.

The question is frequently asked, What course should a drinking man pursue to rid himself of the terrible appetite for liquor? None but those who have been there know how terrible is the appetite and how difficult it is to resist its demands. The desire for just one more drink besets every man who has ever fallen a victim to the cause, and the cries for something to fill up the void without a return to the intoxicating cup are heard everywhere. It is a pleasure to announce that such a substitute does exist. A drinking man can supply himself easily with the remedies used at nearly all the inebriate asylums, and be his own physician at his own house, without the necessity, expense and publicity of visiting any reformatory institution. His laboratory need contain only a small quantity of cayenne pepper, a pot of concentrated extract of beef and a few grains of bromide of potassium. When the desire for drink recurs, make a tea from the cayenne pepper, as strong as can be taken with any degree of comfort, sweeten it with milk and sugar and drink. The tea will supply the same place that a glass of liquor would fill, and leave no injurious effects behind. Repeated daily, or so often as the appetite returns, it will be but a few days before the sufferer will have become disgusted with the taste of the pepper, and with the appearance of this disgust disappears the love of liquor. This fact is proven every day. The extract of beef is made into beef tea, according to the directions on the pot, in quantities as may be needed for the time being, and furnishes a good, cheap, easily and digested and healthy nutriment; it being made to stay on the stomach when heavier articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully, and only in cases of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains dissolved in water. This is a public exhibit of the method of treatment adopted in inebriate asylums. In addition thereto the drinking man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associates of the bar-room and lift him upward. He should endeavor, as far as business avocations will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly and obey the ordinary laws of health. By the adoption of this course, energetically and sincerely, no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands can attest the truth of these statements.

THE GROUND-HOG EXCUSE.—"Adam Crane, why did you get drunk yesterday?" blandly inquired the Court of the first man out.

His Honor's kind look gave Adam new courage, and he explained:

"It was ground-hog day, your Honor."

"So it was; but what has the ground-hog to do with whisky?"

"Our family has always celebrated the day, Judge. If it is a cloudy day we have baked goose for dinner and congratulate each other on an early spring. If it is a sunny day we always get drunk and smash windows. That's why I got drunk. It has been a regular custom for years and years, and I hope you won't hop on to me with a big sentence."

"I can't help about it's being a custom, Adam Crane," softly replied the Court, "nor can the people of the State of Michigan make it cloudy or sunny for the ground-hog. Our folks here found you driven into a pile of rubbish up to your shoulders, pulled you out and brought you here, and it is now my painful duty to give you the cold grip for thirty days."

"Blast the ground-hog!" muttered the prisoner.

"No swearing unless you raise your right hand," replied the Court. "The fact is, Mr. Crane, there is too much fooling with the weather, and there are too many signs and too many prophets. One day the goose-bone predicts a regular old silver plated nor' easter, and next day Gen. Meyers brings on a thaw. This having to use a wheelbarrow in the morning and a hand sled at night has disgusted me."

"I don't control the weather," growled Adam.

"Can't help that; you will have to take your little ground-hog under your arm and go up."—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN INTELLIGENT WATCH.—Mark Twain has been examining a curious watch at a jeweler's in New Haven, Conn., which he describes as follows:

"I have examined the wonderful watch made by M. Matile, and it comes nearer to being a human being than any piece of mechanism I ever saw before. It knows considerable more than the average voter. It knows the movements of the moon and tells the day of the week, the month, and will do this perpetually; it tells the hour of the day, the minute, and the second, and splits the seconds into the fifths and marks the division by stop hands; having two stop hands, it can take care of two racehorses that start one after the other; it is a repeater, wherein the voter is suggested again; musically chimes the hour, the quarter, the half, the three quarter hour, and also the minutes that have passed of an uncompleted quarter hour—so that a blind man can tell the time of day by it to the exact minute.

"Such is this extraordinary watch. It ciphers to admiration; I should think one could add another wheel and make it read and write; still another and make it talk; and I think one might take out several of the wheels that are already in it and it would still be a more intelligent citizen than some that help to govern the country. On the whole, I think it is entitled to vote—that is, if its sex is the right kind."

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."—"Sometimes what a dreamy, far away picture of the beautiful Had Been it calls up in your memory, when you have loved a fair, young girl with all the fervor and passionate ardor of a manly nature, when your very soul has caught the inspiration of her presence, and her face has been for you the realization of all that was tender, fair, and pure, and when the loss of this prize has swept over your heart like a sirocco of agony and left it dry and bitter and hard, ten years after to look over an alley fence, when hunting for your runaway boy, and see her in the back yard of a corner grocery, with a draggled calico dress pinned up over a red flannel petticoat, a man's hat perched on her head, and stretching a flapping shirt over a line, while she holds two clothespins between her teeth.—*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Feb. 16, 1877.

WASHINGTON letter too late this week.

IF anybody has a Roland they would like to exchange for an Oliver, no doubt Simon Cameron, the venerable Senator from this State, aged 78, would be gratified to hear from them.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Maine, who has been very ill for several days past, was at last accounts much *more ill* than he had been before he took seriously ill, but his condition was such as to give strong hopes for an early recovery from the bodily ills which now afflict him.

IT is a singular fact that no ex-President of the United States is now living, and only *two* ex-Vice Presidents, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, who was elected in 1860 with Mr. Lincoln, and who is now a member of the United States Senate, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, who was elected on the ticket with Grant in 1868. Mr. Colfax occupies his time in preparing and delivering public lectures in various portions of the country on such subjects as he believes will both please and pay.

THE stay law, for a copy of which we are indebted to Hon. Jas. J. Thomas, one of the members of the House from this county, was defeated in that body on Tuesday last by a vote of 79 yeas to 39 nays. On the same day the joint resolution providing for the annual purchase of Purdon's Digest met with a similar and much more merited fate. We have the stay law in type and intended to publish it for the information of our readers. but as it has received its quietus for the present session at least, we deem it a dead issue and withdraw it accordingly.

"M. P. H.," the Washington correspondent of the Phila. *Times*, writing under date of the 12th inst., says that Mr. Morrison, of St. Louis, brother of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, telegraphed to the latter on the day previous that many of the best lawyers believed the Florida decision was sound and that it would not impair Mr. Tilden's case in Louisiana, which was sure of success. The Congressman replied by telegraph: "That is all very well, but when the seven spot can beat the eight I shall feel a good deal more hopeful." This shows how two brothers view the situation.

THE following decision has been rendered by Attorney General Lear in response to a private letter: "You will elect all officers at the election this month whose terms expire on or before the first Monday of April next. Those who were elected in February, 1875, and whose terms expire between the first Monday of April, 1877, and the first Monday of April, 1878, have their terms extended to the first Monday of April, 1878. Their successors, by the act of March 10, 1875, must be elected in February, 1878. This applies to assessors whose terms would have expired the day after the election—1876—in November. Their terms are extended to April, 1878. And the constables will be continued to the same time, if they were sworn in after the first Monday of last April."

THE investigation before the Congressional committee into the facts of the Louisiana election presents the most shameful record of political fraud and debauchery that was ever exhibited in all our previous bitter contests in this country. All honest men of both parties are sick unto death with the details of the villainies of J. Madison Wells and the other members of the infamous Returning Board of that State. No measure of perjury, forgery or fraud seems to have been considered by the Board too monstrous for its members to attempt, either through the hope of pecuniary gain or ambition. As the Philadelphia *Times* well remarks, "the most damning evidence before the nation to-day is the mute but terribly persuasive appeal of the hidden *original* returns of the State, which the members of the Return Board refuse to deliver even under the penalty of imprisonment. If their records were honest and could be sustained by the honest returns of the vote of the people, they would have been the first evidence presented to the Committee when the inquiry began."

MORE than a quarter of a century ago the foundation was laid in Washington city of a national monument to perpetuate the memory of General George Washington. Its original design contemplated the highest structure of the kind in the world, the entire height to be over five hundred feet. The most elegant and polished blocks of marble and other remarkable stones from almost every civilized country in the world, were sent by their respective governments to the Monument Association at Washington, to aid in its erection, so that when completed it might greet the rays of the morning sun in his coming and that his parting beams in the evening might linger and play around its summit. But this grand conception was not to be realized. Up to 1852 the monument was erected, in all its magnificent proportions, to the height of about two hundred feet, and then, for the want of funds and other causes, the work was suspended and has continued so up to this day, to the lasting disgrace of the country. We now learn from Washington that the engineers appointed under an act of the last session of Congress to examine into the stability of the foundations of the monument will recommend the tearing down of the present structure and the removal of the stones to another locality in the same city, to form the base for a granite shaft, of imposing height and design, in honor of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The Electoral Commission.

Our paper went to press on the afternoon of yesterday week with the latest intelligence then received in regard to the action of the Electoral Commission, composed of *five* Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, *five* members of the Senate, and *five* members of the lower branch of Congress, as a tribunal, to ascertain and finally determine the true and legal result of the recent Presidential election. This, of course, as every well informed man of both parties well understands, refers to the true and honest returns from Florida. Louisiana and Oregon, but eventually, and more especially, to Louisiana and Oregon. The commission on Friday last, by a vote of 8 to 7, decided that Humphreys, of Florida, one of the *four* Hayes electors from that State, was *not* ineligible as an elector, and that therefore the *four* votes of Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. This, in the face of all the facts, was done, and the vote of that State was counted on last Monday under the decision of the Commission as stated. In the slang phrase of the prize ring, "this was the *first* blood for Hayes and Wheeler." On the same day Georgia with its eleven votes was counted for Tilden; Indiana, fifteen votes for Tilden; Illinois, twenty votes for Hayes; Iowa, eleven votes for Hayes; Kansas, five votes for Hayes; and Kentucky, twelve votes for Tilden. Then came before the Commission the vote of Louisiana, from which State there are two certificates, one in favor of Hayes, the foul and villainous work of Wells and his three infamous colleagues on the Returning Board, and the other in favor of the Tilden electors. These two returns having been opened in the presence of the joint convention of the Senate and House on Monday, and respectively objected to, were referred to the Electoral Commission of fifteen, and the argument on the Louisiana vote was commenced on Wednesday morning before that tribunal. Although no man of either party doubts that Tilden carried Louisiana by a majority of over eight thousand, and that Wells and his Returning Board reversed the popular judgment by throwing out 13,000 Tilden votes in certain parishes, thereby wickedly, fraudulently and corruptly giving the State to Hayes by about 4,000, we are not without hope that justice will yet be done to the votes of that State by the Electoral Commission. We are free to admit, however, that if the decision of the commission in the Florida case *not* to go behind the certificate of the Governor, and thus investigate fraud in the count of the actual vote, is applied to the Louisiana case, the chances for Tilden, who was endorsed by a majority of 260,000 voters of the country, will become small by degrees and beautifully less. If the bold, notorious and shameless frauds in this Louisiana affair will not be allowed to be exposed and brought to the light of day, their Presidential elections are a broad farce, and *four* corrupt scoundrels in a room in New Orleans can dictate who shall and who shall not be the ruler over the 40,000,000 people of this vaunted free country. In the Florida case the commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, decided that it would receive evidence as to the ineligibility of Humphreys, one of the Hayes electors, and after hearing the matter fully discussed, sustained his election. Of course the commission even if it refuses to go behind the frauds of the Louisiana Returning Board, will allow proof that *two* of the Hayes electors in that State, Brewster and Levissee, were ineligible, both United States officers at the time of their election. No decision could possibly be reached on this question to-day (Thursday), and our readers, like ourselves, must patiently wait for the verdict. If Hayes assumes the Presidency under the false and fraudulent count of Wells and his Returning Board, he will be regarded as a usurper by a vast majority of the American people.

WE see it stated that a bill is pending before the present Legislature *to reduce* the fees of all county officers. The present fee bill was passed in 1868 and is perfectly plain in all its details, regulating or specifying the compensation of each and every such officer. We have not seen the bill referred to and cannot therefore express any opinion in reference to the modifications of the bill of 1868 which it proposes to make. We may say, however, that as a general rule we are opposed to the frequent alteration, or change, by the Legislature of the fees of county officers, and this for many obvious reasons. But if that body, in its collected wisdom, believes that the present fees are too excessive, let it by all means supply the act of 1868 by an entirely new one, and then, in the interest of the people as well as the officers, let *that* act stand as the law, and not be the subject of constant legislative discussion and change. The new constitution requires that "the compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law," but that the compensation, or fees, then or now allowed shall continue to be received by them until the expiration of their respective terms of office; and that in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants the pay of all county officers shall be fixed by salary. This latter constitutional provision only applies to the three counties of Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny, and an act was passed by the Legislature at its last session, in obedience to this requirement of the constitution, regulating by a fixed salary the compensation of all officers in the three counties named, without interfering, however, with the existing fees of any officer in any other county. The present bill, if it should become a law, is therefore only to go into effect *after* the terms of the incumbents now in office expire. As a matter of information for those who are not familiar with the penalties of the law against taking illegal fees, we append the act of 1860 on that subject:

If any Justice, Clerk, Prothonotary, Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, or other officer of this commonwealth, shall wilfully and fraudulently receive or take any reward or fee to execute and do his duty, in office, but such as is or shall be allowed by some act of assembly of this commonwealth, or shall receive or take by color of his office any fee or reward whatever not or more than is allowed as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The Electoral Tribunal.

FULL TEXT OF THE FLORIDA DECISION—DEMOCRATIC OBJECTIONS THERETO.

Following is the full text of the decision reached by the Electoral Commission on Friday last in the case of Florida, as also the objections interposed by certain Senators and Representatives to the counting of the electoral vote of said State for Hayes, as decreed by the tribunal referred to:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, February 9, A. D. 1877.—*To the President of the Senate of the United States*, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom, for the term commencing March 4, Anno Domino 1877":

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act having received certain certificates and papers, purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral votes from the State of Florida, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to said act, and has decided, and does hereby declare, the votes of Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles H. Pierce, Wm. H. Holden and Thomas N. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certificated by said persons as appears by the certificate submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and marked number one by said commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, four votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President.

The commission also has decided and reports that the four persons before named were duly appointed electors in and by the said State of Florida. The ground of this decision stated briefly, as required by said act, is as follows:

That it is not competent under the constitution and the law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* on the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Forida in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or of the executive of Florida, subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissible for any such purpose.

As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphreys, the commission is of the opinion that without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an ineligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed.

The commission has also decided and does hereby decide and repeat that, as a consequence of the foregoing and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said State of Florida numbered two and three by the commission, and herewith returned, are certificates of the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, or that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, the day and year first above written.

SAM. F. MILLER,
W. STRONG,
JOSEPH F. BRADLEY,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS,
O. P. MORTON,
FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
GEO. F. HOAR,
Commissioners.

The question being on the adoption of the report of the Commissioners, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 8, nays 7.

Objections are interposed by the undersigned Senators and Representatives to the decision made by the commission constituted by the act entitled, "An act to approve and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," as to the true and legal electoral vote in Florida, on the following grounds:

First—That the decision determined that the vote cast by Charles H. Pierce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in and for and on behalf of the State of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the said State, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of said State.

Second—That said commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that Charles H. Pierce, Frederick C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden and Thomas W. Long were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, but were designated as electors by the Returning Board of said State corruptly and fraudulently in disregard of law and with the intent to defeat the will of the people, expressed in the choice of Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert F. Hilton and Robert Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed electors by the State of Florida, in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof.

Third—That the decision aforesaid was founded upon the resolution and order of said commission previously made.

Fourth—The decision excludes all evidence taken by the two Houses of Congress, by committees of each House, concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by the person whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment of said electors.

Fifth—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns, the Governor, as also the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy.

Sixth—That the commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State to review and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board or State Board of Canvassers, rendered through fraud without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of the courts in the case lawfully brought before the court which had jurisdiction.

Seventh—That the decision excludes all the evidence tending to prove that Florida, by all the departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, had decreed as fraudulent all the certificates of Stearns (Governor) as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificates the commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted.

Eighth—That to count the votes of Pierce, Humphreys, Holden and Long, as electors for President and Vice President, would be a violation of the constitution of the United States.

The objections are signed by Senators Jones of Florida, Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury and McDonald, and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, of Massachusetts, Jenks, Finley, Sayler, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt, of New York, and Springer.

The Blue Light Cure.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF GENERAL PLEASONTON'S REMEDY.

A lady well known in the Third Ward, and the wife of a prominent manufacturer, has been for three years afflicted with paralysis, which deprived her of the use of her limbs. In her helpless state she had to be taken bodily to and from her chair. Various doctors were consulted, experiments with electricity were made, and nothing was left untried that would afford relief. But all efforts of the medical men were unavailing, their visits ceased unless specially urged to call, and while not wholly abandoning the case, yet they very broadly intimated that it was hopeless to expect any permanent benefit from the physician's skill. So matters stood when the articles on blue glass appeared in these columns. Little attention was at first given the matter, but as reiterated statements were made of the beneficial effects derived from blue-glass sunbaths it was deemed of sufficient importance to give the matter a trial. If no good effects followed, certainly no injury could result from so harmless an experiment, while the theory of the efficacy of blue glass could be satisfactorily tested. Accordingly the husband of the sick lady had the lower sash of two of the parlor windows glazed with blue glass in the manner recommended by General Pleasonton. The parlor fronts south on Transit street, and in the morning the sunlight streams through the south blue-glass window. The other is a side window looking to the west, and along in the afternoon the sunlight pours through the blue glass window, so that for several hours of the day the patient can sit and receive the sunlight. The husband had not a particle of confidence in the blue-glass theory, but cheerfully acquiesced in the experiment, being willing to go to any expense or inconvenience to have his wife's health restored. About ten days ago the blue-glass arrangement was completed, and the next succeeding pleasant day, when the sun was shining, the experiment commenced. The lady was carried to the parlor and left sitting in her chair, the other members of the family withdrawing. In the course of an hour or two the family was startled by a noise in the parlor, fearing that the lady had fallen from her chair. On entering the parlor, what was their astonishment to find that she had actually risen from her chair and walked across the floor. Strength had returned to her limbs, she was able to move her arms, and immediately incredulity in the efficacy of blue-glass was banished from that house. This was the first day's experience, but subsequent experiment only confirmed the confidence of the household, and the husband who at first had "pooh-poohed" the whole thing, is now one of the firmest believers. It has done great good, and while a cure has not been by any means effected, yet very good results are looked for.—*Providence Press.*

AN INSANE LOVER'S CRIME.—Harrison Turner was the insane son of the Widow Turner of Sorrel Hill, Crawford county, Pa. Milton Anderson was a tenant on the farm of Mrs. Turner. Anderson had a daughter about sixteen years old, and young Turner insisted that she must marry him. His persistent attempts to thrust his presence upon the girl at last led Anderson to forcibly eject him from the premises. On Tuesday of last week the farmer and a hired man were met by young Turner in a field some distance from the house. He carried an army musket. Aiming at them when they were within a few feet of him, he ordered them to stand. The men stopped. Turner, pointing the gun at Anderson, exclaimed: "You're out for a devil, and I'm going to send you to hell." He then fired. The gun was loaded with buckshot. The charge passed clear through Anderson's body, killing him instantly. Turner then began to reload his gun, and the hired man fled in alarm. When he returned to the spot with members of Anderson's family. Turner lay dead on the ground, with his face and half of his head blown away. He had evidently placed the muzzle of his gun under his chin and discharged it. Anderson was 40 years old. Turner was about 22.

—About four years ago Carl Wailand and wife settled on the ridge two miles from Chaseburg, Wisconsin. During the first year of his residence, when his wife was about to be confined, Wailand drove her from the house, and the child was born in the straw stack. She then went into the house, with the child in her arms, but was refused admission by the husband. She went to the granary, where a twin was born. During this neglect one of the babies and the mother died. Wailand soon married again, and his wife became a mother about a month ago. The surviving child of the first wife died of starvation and neglect on Monday of last week, and was buried secretly at night by the father in the burying ground. The new made grave excited the suspicions of the neighbors toward Wailand, and on being interrogated he acknowledged that his child had died and had been buried by himself. The body was exhumed, and a Coroner's jury summoned, which, on the statement of a physician, brought in a verdict that the child had been starved to death.

—A bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee of the House at Harrisburg, on Monday night last, making an aggregate reduction of about $15,000 in the salaries of the employes of the Legislature. The bill, as referred to the Committee, reduced the salaries of members from $1,000 to $700, but the proposition met with very little favor. The following reductions were unanimously agreed to: Chief clerks, from $2,500 to $1,800; resident clerk, from $2,000 to $1,500; journal clerk, from $1,500 to $1,000; reading clerks, from $1,500 to $1,000; transcribing clerks, from $800 to $700; sergeant-at-arms, from $800 to $700; assistants, from $800 to $500; messengers, from $800 to $600; assistants, from $800 to $500; postmsaters, from $800 to $600; assistants, from $800 to $500; pasters and folders, from $600 to $400; janators, from $600 to $400. The bill dispenses with the doorkeeper in the rotunda and two messengers, the Committee believing that they are unnecessary.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says the leading business man of that city, Mr. John Wanamaker, will about the first of March transform his grand clothing depot at Thirteenth and Market streets into an immense dry goods and ladies' ready-made clothing store, including all its branches, from the lowest-priced domestics to the finest lines of silks and dress goods. It is said that "Oak Hall," Sixth and Market, will be the headquarters for men's clothing, and such energy and increased force have been added to it as will not only keep up its old reputation, but will make it still higher, if that be possible. An establishment on the order of A. T. Stewart's, of New York, will be a great acquisition to Philadelphia, and Mr. Wanamaker is just the man to do this.

News and Other Notings.

—A married couple are now living in New Castle, Lawrence county, whose respective ages are 108 and 105 years.

—Two express messengers in Dubuque, Ia., have quarrelled over a young lady and propose settling their difficulty by a duel—according to the C. O. D.

—Captain Boyton is among the foreigners who have been promised a reception by the Pope—indeed, it has probably been accorded to him by this time.

—Mrs. Nancy Dempsey quarreled with her son-in-law, John Murray, in Boston, last Saturday, and during the altercation dropped dead, of water on the brain.

—There is to be a great emegration to Africa by Southern negroes within a few years. So says the *Missionary*, the organ of South Carolina negro Methodists.

—Mrs. Gottlieb Voegle, thirty-five years of age, was horribly mangled by dogs while going to her home, near Newport, Ky., Saturday night. She is not expected to live.

—Among the snow-shovelers at Syracuse, last week, was Bushnell Forrest, second son of the noted Confederate General, N. B. Forrest. He was poor, proud and plucky.

—A dispatch has been received from Calcutta stating that a gunpowder explosion had occurred at Adhemahed, by which fifty persons were killed and one thousand injured.

—Walter Bennett, a young Pittsburgher who was jilted by his sweetheart, fired five shots at himself on Friday night last, but no doubt accidentally on purpose missed every time.

—Three Governors are among the Senators whose terms begin on the 4th of March—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, and Richard Coke, of Texas.

—Senator Thurman is a great sufferer from neuralgia. During the ten days preceding last Friday he had scarcely slept at night, or been free from pain an hour during the daytime.

—It is said that the widow Oliver, who has sued Simon Cameron for breach of promise, has numerous letters from him that will serve as model love-letters for the rising generation.

—The largest gas vein ever struck in the oil region has been found on the Gibson farm. The roaring, it is said, resembles Niagara and can be heard distinctly a distance of nine miles.

—A Washington county, Ky., hunter recently found four coons and seventy pounds of honey in one tree. Whether the coons collected the honey or the bees laid the coons is a coonunderem.

—James L. Johnson, formerly a member of Congress from Owensboro, Ky., committed suicide on Monday morning at Evansville, Ind. Mental depression, occasioned by ill health, was the cause.

—The Lewistown (Pa.) *Gazette* says that a little son of Joseph Snook, residing in Mann's Narrows, Mifflin county, five weeks ago swallowed a brass watch and chain and still retains it in his stomach.

—A three year old son of Thomas Vaughan, near Norristown, got hold of matches and set the bedding on fire. Alarmed by the smoke the mother ran up stairs and found the little one burned to a crisp.

—Samuel Smith, a farmer, was waylaid and robbed near Franklin, Indiana, Sunday, by a young man named John Cochran. Smith's skull was broken, and he will probably die. A scouting party is after Cochran.

—Little girls disturbed an old man in San Francisco by playing on a balcony close to his room, which was in a fourth story. He ran out, caught one of them, and threw her over the railing. She was killed.

—A girl at Bayonne got up in her sleep and went to a skating pond. Her father found her seated, comfortably dressed, on the trunk of a fallen tree on the pond. She had just awakened and was bewildered.

—When the centenarian, Father Boehm, died, Dr. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia, became the oldest Methodist minister in the United States. He is now ninety-two, and preached for his son, Bishop George Foster Pierce, a few Sundays ago.

—Two brothers, John and George F. Kellar, met at Corsicana last week after a separation of forty years. Strange to say, one of them recognized the other first by the tones of his voice, although he had not heard a word from his lips since they parted in 1836.

—Two well diggers were at work in Bloomington, Ill., and had, after reaching forty feet, begun to bore deeper with a drill. Suddenly there was an outburst of gas, which was lighted by the flame of a candle, and the explosion killed both of the men.

—At Rickton, in this State, a processsion of men and women armed with tin horns and cans recently drummed a certain female out of town, because she thought more of the attentions of other men than of her husband. They say the job was well done.

—A supervisor of Delaware county has recently been fined $200 for non attendance to the duties of his position. Any unlawful condition of the public highways, causing delay, injury or loss, may result in recovery of damages, to say nothing of the imposition of fines.

—During the late deep snow in Tioga county a man constructed, for the amusement of his children, a snow house thirty feet high and twenty by ten, with appropriate furniture. It has several windows, and has a man of snow to represent Dr. Kane; also a polar bear.

—A shocking murder was committed at a hotel in Etna borough, eight miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening last. George Seiper, while frenzied with liquor, shot his brother Charles, a married man, through the heart, of course killing him instantly.

—John Stevens ran away from his wife in Elmira thirty-four years ago. Recently she discovered him in Callifornia, where he had accumulated $100,000 and another wife. She is willing he should retain the second wife, but she demands a third of his fortune, and is likely to get it.

—The Springfield *Republican* remarks that the decision of the commission in the Florida case "amounts to a denial of the right of Congress to go behind the returns, which is "a historical fact of great weight in our future constitutional tendencies. It is a limitation where successive Republican Congresses have allowed none."

—John Longenecker, one of the workmen at Light's rolling mill, in Lebanon, while in the act of stepping across a shaft driving the cutting shears, fell from some cause head foremost between the cog wheels and the coupling box, and was almost instantly a mass of quivering, indistinguishable flesh. His head was cut off and his body and legs crushed almost to a jelly.

—A cat fish weighing ninety-six pounds was taken from the Monongahela river near Brownsville a few days ago. The fish was wedged in upon the shore by the ice, and having nothing but a skiff oar, the man who discovered it, rammed that down its throat, and went to an adjacent house for an axe. After considerable struggling, he got in five or six licks with his axe and killed it.

—The New Orleans *Times* says that when Governor Wells was canvassing the returns he was a regular walking arsenal. He always had two revolvers, a knife and a French rifle cane. The cane was a rather curious weapon in its way. It had a fine steel barrel and carried one cartridge. Wells was always very quiet about it, and only a few of his most trusted friends were permitted to examine it.

—Mrs. Fannie Mossman runs a saw-mill in Carroll county, Ark., and a young woman, name not given, has pre-empted a homestead of timber land at Maple Grove, Barron county, Wis. She had a "raising-bee," and conquered the hearts of the male settlers by providing among the refreshments a jug of orthodox whiskey.

—William Green, colored, convicted of the murder of his half brother, Samuel Marshall, near Mansfield, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, suffered the penalty of the law in Pittsburgh on Monday last. At five minutes after 12 o'clock the sheriff touched the spring with his foot, the trap doors fell, and William Green was launched into eternity.

—Mr. Slack, of Corry, owns a dog that had a fit last week which was supposed to be fatal. His master buried him three feet under the snow and mourned for him two days, but on the morning of the third day was astonished to find him at the door scratching and barking for admittance. He had recovered the old wag of his tail and his old appetite for creature comforts.

—Samuel J. Baily, a religious convert in Binghamton, became crazed by excitement, He read about the death of Mr. Bliss at Ashtabula, and thought that to send persons to death in that way would insure their salvation. He misplaced a switch on the Erie Railroad close to a bridge, and a train would have been wrecked, with an awful loss of life, had not the act been discovered in time.

—Joseph Mitten, an old man eighty years of age, died at his residence near Freedom, Beaver county, a few days ago. About three months ago the old gentleman, while paring his toe-nails, accidently cut one of his toes very slightly with the knife. From this abrasion resulted what is known as "dry gangrene;" half the foot turned black, and, when struck, gave back a metalic sound, as of iron or glass.

—The *World* regards the decision in the Florida case a plain attempt to supersede the sovereignty of the people, and says: "It does not impeach the title of the duly-elected Tilden electors of Florida. It does not clear the title of the Hayes electors of Florida. It simply affirms the right of the Hayes electors to have their impeached votes counted under a clouded title towards making Mr. Hayes President of the United States."

—The cunning that seems to be a part of insanity is illustrated in the killing of Erskine Barrett, a keeper in the insane asylum at Northampton, Mass. He was found with his throat cut in the ward of which he had charge, and one or more of eight maniacs did it; yet it is impossible to ascertain the facts. Several had blood-marks on their hands or clothing, but all deny the deed. Of course there is no moral responsibility.

—A young woman named Mary Kavanaugh, aged twenty-three years, died in Pittsburgh on Monday, in consequence of an abortion having been produced upon her person. The parties implicated are Peter and Sarah Ann Weaver, Dr. Gilmore and 'Squire McMaster, the latter of whom was arrested the same evening and lodged in jail. It is alleged that McMasters brought Miss Kavanaugh to the house where she died.

—A sad accident occurred in German Valley, Northampton county, a few days since, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Sharp, one of the oldest ladies in the state. The old lady, it is supposed, tried to remove the tea kettle, which had been boiling on the stove, when a shawl, which she wore loosely over her shoulders, caught fire by coming in contact with the hot stove. She was terribly burned and died soon after the accident.

—Mrs. Nellie Whistler, acting postmistress at North Liberty, Adams county, Ohio, and Calvin Rhyn, a school teacher, with whom she eloped from that place on Friday last, were arrested in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, charged with abstracting valuable letters from the mails. Mrs. Whistler was a grass widow, and had entire charge of the mails at North Liberty, the postmaster being old and rather incapacitated for the duties of the position.

—The N. Y. *Sun* of Tuesday says that the manly act of a Roman Catholic clergyman at the trial of his brother, in Jersey City, the day previous, for libel, when he avowed himself to be the offender, and expressed his sorrow and his readiness to bear the punishment, is a picture to study. He did not need to resort to any device to save himself, for he was not accused. But he confessed his sin, and stood ready to expiate it, rather than that another should be wronged.

—A pastoral letter from Bishop O'Hara, excommunicating the Ancient Order of Hibernians and directing the clergy to deny members of that order the sacraments, was read in all the Catholic churches of Scranton diocese on Sunday last. The denunciation was unexpected, and has produced a sensation among members of the order, who, for the past three years, have been in favor with the Church within this jurisdiction. The Ancient Order has a large membership in Scranton.

—At Franklin, Ind., on Friday morning, R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of that place, was found lying in the back room of Dr. Payne's office, in an apparently unconscious condition. He was removed to his residence, and the doctors pronounced him insane and in a very critical condition. Being subject to heart disease, they say death may occur at any moment. He had no money with him, and claims that his traveling bag, which was supposed to have contained the money, was left in a caboose car. He is thought to have arrived during the night on a freight train. He says he has been absent six years, At one o'clock Taylor was unconscious. The belief at Franklin is that the loss of the bank will reach $175,000. The general ledger and other books of importance are still missing.

—Superintendent Walling, of New York, received information on Saturday in regard to the wife murderer, James Flood, which indicated that he had taken life in Philadelphia before the murder with which he now stands charged. He assumed the name of Flood about ten years ago, when he first came to that city, having fled from Toledo, Ohio, where he was suspected of having murdered a man in the street. He was then known as James McFarland, and he had a fight with a man about a woman, supposed to be the same whom he murdered there. In the course of the quarrel the man was stabbed and killed. The young woman followed McFarland to Philadelphia, and was married to him there. He then began to ill-treat her, and finally murdered her. The sister of the murdered woman, who gave her name as Miss Page, is the wife of a prominent Western sporting man, from whom she separated about six years ago, each charging the other with infidelity.

MR. TILDEN'S VIEWS.—Governor Tilden said to a personal friend whom he had requested to go to Washington: "Say to our friends that they have no reason to be depressed if the commission decides against the Democracy in the Florida case. I expect the decision will be adverse, but do not encouraged espondency. The loss of Florida will not surprise me, but there are other points upon which I am confident the Democracy will succeed." Mr. Tilden is represented as talking as unconcernedly about the final result as though it were the case of "John Doe against Richard Roe." Yet he said, "I am a fatalist in so far as I believe, as the representative of the Democrats, the final decision will be in our favor."

TROUBLESOME CHRONIC DISEASES.—There are multitudes of Chronic ... which beset and afflict ... ers, which in a vast majority of ... easily within the reach of cure. ... embraces so many maladies ... odious as well as useless to name ... —Dropsy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, ... Stubborn Ulcers and Fever Sores, ... Head-aches, Contracted Limbs, ... of which are, by proper treatment ... Consumption, Skin Diseases, ... plaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, ... make up another class, ... under the improved methods ... which deep research into ... have brought to light. Dr. Keyser ... Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, has ... these diseases as well ... affections, which ... a cure whenever a cure is ... office is easily reached, ... to consult him, can take ... most cases, and return home ... Dr. Keyser is the proprietor of Dr. ... Lung Cure, the great remedy ... tion, now sold in pint bottles ...

CHRONIC DISEASES.—There is ... chronic disease afflicting ... but what its true character ... tained by a ... tion of the urinary secretion ...

This is true not only of kidney ... dropsy; diabetes, gravel, and ... difficulties, but is equally true of ... plaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, ... asthma, consumption, scrofula, ... many diseases peculiar to females ... which may be detected by a ... ination of the urine. ... and long and patient investigation ... way we have learned to know ... nature of all these affections ... out exactly the kind of ... for the cure in each particular ...

Specimens of urine can be sent ... (but not by mail) from any part of the ... States; and medicines obtained by ... conveyance.

Our charge for examination ... range from three to ten dollars.

Address—Drs. Oldshue, ... Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Our Entire Stock

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WINTER GOO...

At great reduction in prices, ... enlargement of premises.

HUNTS & ...

Fifth Ave. and Market St., ...

—The tide of public opinion is ... towards the exclusive use of W. ... hart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking ...

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Lindsey's Blood Searcher ...

Sold by R. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg, Pa.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms ... free. ...

$2500 A YEAR. ...

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Wilson Sewing Machine Co. ...

827 and 829 Broadway, N. Y., or ...

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with ... post-paid. L. JONES & CO. ...

$5 to $20 per day at home. ... free. STINSON & CO. ...

30 Mixed Cards, with name, ... 3 ct. stamp. ...

25 Extra Fine Cards, ... 10 cts. J. K. HARDER, ...

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Send 25 Cts. for the ... paper Advertising, ... Towns over ... combination of newspapers. ... ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New ...

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January 19, 1877. ...

A CERTAIN HEADACHE ...

A HARMLESS VEGETABLE ... and the discovery of a physician ... Headache Powder ... sure cure for the most distressing ... Nervous Headache, ... ralgia, a single powder ... minutes when all other means ... a wonderful experience ... trial pack of two powders ... the proprietors, ... by applying to ... and Druggists ... merited confidence ... cure for all distresses ...

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 16, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Now is the accepted time for trimming grape vines.

—Fish-ous people will please bear in mind that Lent has commenced.

—Now is the time to send us a valentine in shape of a year or two's subscription.

—Ask your merchant for W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking Tobacco. Take no denial.

—Be sure to enquire for W. & D. Rinehart's Peerless Navy Chewing Tobacco, the best in the market.

—Several new and improved locomotives are to be built in the Pa. R. R. shops at Altoona without delay.

—Every retailer in the country should keep and sell W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking Tobacco.

—If you have not already tried it, never mind, but you have tried W. & D. Rinehart's Peerless Navy Chewing Tobacco.

—A 30-horse power stationary engine has been doing duty in one of the Pa. R. R. shops at Altoona for twenty-six years.

—When the Pa. R. R. shops at Altoona do their level best not less than thirty thousand pounds of copper are used up in a month.

—The Loretto Recorder has been revived by Messrs. Brothers, the old proprietors, and is as pretty and cheerful and reads fully as well as in days of yore.

—Mr. Weir and wife, of Hollidaysburg, have been arrested and held in $500 bail to answer a charge of slander preferred against them by Miss Wilhelmina Clark.

—A three year old child named Philips took its fill of concentrated lye the other day, but strange to say it has not been called on to fill a hole in the ground as the result of its wonderful indiscretion.

—Near Summerhill, this county, one day last week, an old man named Fresh was so badly injured by being struck by the limb of a falling tree, which he had just chopped down, that his life is despaired of.

—There is no truth in the story that a tramp broke out on Saturday evening last in the wash-house of the Mountain House at Cresson, the Altoona *Mirror* and Johnstown *Tribune* to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Mr. Archy McDermott, an employee of the Pa. R. R. Co., had one of his hands caught between a pair of rolls in one of the mills at Altoona, on Monday last, and so badly lacerated that it had to be amputated at the wrist.

—The pulse of Wm. Green, the colored murderer executed in Pittsburgh on Monday last, ceased to beat in nine minutes after he was swung up, which is alleged to be the speediest death by hanging ever recorded in the annals of crime.

—In the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, the other day, in the case of Richley et al. vs. Wm. M. Lloyd, which still drags its slow length along, the Registers report on the constitutionality of the legal quorum of petitioning creditors, was referred back to take testimony.

—The great length of the report of the proceedings of the "Joint County Institute," held at Cherry Tree on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., as well as the fact that it did not come to hand until Tuesday evening, precludes the possibility of its publication this week. It will appear in our next issue.

—A tramp entered the telegraph office at Radebaugh's station, near Greensburg, on Sunday night last, through an unfastened window, and gobbled up a gold watch valued at sixty dollars. After securing the timepiece he made good time in getting away from there, and had not been captured at last accounts.

—The Johnstown accommodation collided with a freight train at Cambria siding, on Monday morning last, and the fireman of the passenger train jumped from the engine and fractured one of his legs. A demolished locomotive and several demoralized freight cars constituted the sum total of the damage in other respects.

—The plank road from here to Carrolltown bears no comparison whatever to the fact that Dr. Flick rode from here to Chester county all the way on horseback, a distance of fully two hundred miles, and got through all right, though somewhat wearied with the journey and more inclined than ever to avoid the sitting-down process.

—This from the current number of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*: Eli Green, Altoona's champion heavy weight, now weighs four hundred and six pounds. Twenty-three years ago, it is said, Eli was no heavier than the writer of this item. He hasn't slept in bed for four years, though he doesn't do much of anything else but sleep.

—Mr. John Kirsch, of Barr township, brought to our office the other day a live grasshopper, which, with myriads of others, was found playing "hop, skip and jump" about his premises when captured. The insect notwithstanding the unseasonableness of its visit, was as full of life and spirit as any "hoppergrass" we ever seen.

—Hon. E. D. Yutzy, State Senator from the Somerset district, has introduced a bill into that body providing for the selection of a site and the erection of a hospital for the insane for the counties of Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Fulton, Somerset and Westmoreland, to be called the Hospital for the Insane for the Southern district of Pennsylvania.

—The gross receipts of the recent Fair held in aid of the Catholic church at Wilmore amounted to over $1,000, and the expenses to about $200, leaving a net balance of more than $800, which is a pretty big thing in these hard times. The lady's gold watch was awarded to Miss Jennie M'Clarren, and the lady's gold chain to Miss Amanda Ratigan.

—The photograph gallery in this place recently conducted by Mr. Spence is now under the management of Mr. H. K. Sheridan, of Johnstown, who need only point to the many fine specimens of his handiwork on public exhibition to convince any one that he thoroughly understands his business.—Finer pictures have certainly never been exhibited in this community.

—John Britton, an eight-year old tramp hailing from Pittsburgh, accidentally "put his foot" into a pile of hot cinders in the casting room of the furnace at East Conemaugh, on Monday last and of course pulled it out in a badly "bull-dozed" condition. Being poor and penniless, Poor Director Parsons took the injured lad in charge, and he is now being cared for at the expense of the county.

—Wm. McLaughlin, a freight brakeman in the employ of the Pa. R. R. Co., was caught between the "dead-woods" of two cars he was engaged in coupling at Altoona, on Friday morning last, and severely crushed. He walked a short distance away from the train, and then dropped dead, the result, as a coroner's jury declared, of paralysis of the heart. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

—A man's clothes often reveals his character and habits, for a cleanly man, however poor, will never be slovenly in his dress, while a careless cuss, however rich, will never be a well-dressed man. It pays beyond a doubt to dress well, and it is equally certain that it pays to buy your clothing at Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton st., Johnstown, as better wearing apparel at fairer prices cannot be found anywhere.

—We should have returned thanks last week to Brother King, of the Altoona *Radical*, for his very generous and very flattering allusion to the fact that the FREEMAN recently completed the tenth year of its existence. We are not vain enough to believe that we ever merited half the kind things Brother King has from time to time said about us, but we are none the less grateful for the courteous and gentlemanly treatment which he has on all occasions extended to us.

—With a Hartzell-ous for the right we dropped in at Wallace's tobacco store, on Sixth street, while in Pittsburgh the other day, where we were not long in taking by the hand and saying "How d'ye do?" to our old friend and chum, Jas. E. Hartzell, whom it is needless to say, welcomed us with words as kind, smiles as sweet, heart as warm, and hand as bald, if not a little more so, as in days of yore. Long and ever pleasant be his passage down the stream of life.

—If it be true, as stated, that Col. Thos. A. Scott has invited the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association to take a trip to Texas next summer, large accessions to that organization may be looked for without delay.

—An East Freedom correspondent of the Hollidaysburg *Register* avers that a tree was cut down in Greenfield township, Blair county, a few days ago, and on splitting it open a live hog weighing over one hundred pounds was found in the trunk about seventy-five feet from the root. The hog is still living and doing well, and the correspondent declares that the story can be vouched for by responsible parties.

—There is nothing prettier than a pretty lady prettily dressed in pretty goods made up in pretty style by pretty hands and prettily adorned with pretty trimmings. Pretty goods and pretty notions for pretty ladies, and plain ones too, can always be found in the pretty assortment offered for sale pretty cheap for cash by Myers & Lloyd, dealers in all the pretty commodities which pretty fair ones are pretty sure to consider the prettiest goods they have ever seen.

—We may now be said to have reached that important epoch in the year's history when the severity of winter is about to give place to that etherial mildness which precedes the advant of Spring, but we can never hope to live long enough to find a place where it is possible to buy better clothing, suitable for any season, at fairer prices than such articles can now be purchased at the mammoth cheap clothing bazaar of Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Altoona.

—A ten-year old daughter of Mr. Samuel Gates, of White township, was so shockingly burned on the evening of the 1st inst., by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp, that she died in great agony on the following morning. The parents of the little unfortunate were absent at church when the accident occurred, but hastened with others to the scene as soon as the light was observed flashing up by some of the attendants at church, and thereby no doubt saved the dwelling from destruction if not the other two children from their sister's sad fate.

—The conductor, engineer and fireman of a freight train which was "bull-dozed" and the employees roughly handled by tramps near Mifflin, on Wednesday of last week, came to this place on Monday to see if they could recognize any of the gang brought to jail here the day previous as participants in the disturbances above referred to. They had no difficulty in pointing out several of the tramps as having been on hand at the time of the outrage, but we believe failed to connect them more closely than that with the perpetrators of the lawless act.

—The gentleman who telegraphed to the Johnstown *Tribune* an account of the fire at the Mountain House in this place is unquestionably an abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors, for if he were not he would certainly have known better than to have located the wash-house, in which the fire originated, between the bar-room and the main building. That is more than we fear can be said for the local editor of the Altoona *Mirror*, who locates the scene of disaster at the Mountain House, Cresson, instead of at the Mountain House in this place.

—Major Robert Litzinger, formerly of this place, was complimented with four votes for Burgess in the Republican nominating convention held in Johnstown on Monday evening last, as was also Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., but as Irvin Rutledge, Esq., received nine votes, his pole, or poll, was the one that knocked the persimmons. Mr. Rutledge is a clever gentleman, but not by any means the strongest candidate that could have been named, and if he is not *Easly* beaten by the present incumbent, who is up for re-election, we are very much mistaken in our guess.

—Mr. H. E. Mills and Miss Hettie Chute, both of this place, committed matrimony a few days ago—at least we judge so from the fact that a large slice of luscious cake came to hand on Monday last with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mills—but as we have no particulars, we cannot say when or by whom they were married, but believe Rev. Thomas, of Cambria township, was the officiating clergyman. Be that as it may, the newly wedded have our thanks and best wishes for a long life of unalloyed felicity.

—The Pa., O. and W. Va. Press Association gave honor to whom honor was due when it expressed per resolution its implicit confidence in Col. W. L. Foulk, business manager of said association, whom we have no hesitation in saying is a thorough gentleman, and what is more difficult to find, an honest, reliable and energetic advertising agent.—Hence it is that we congratulate the association on its declaration, in spirit if not in substance, that it is perfectly content with the old man, and don't want a *Freshman* or any other man to take the place so well filled by Mr. Foulk.

—Shortly after noon on Saturday last a frame building contiguous to the Mountain House, caught fire in the roof, and for a brief space of time it looked as if a very serious conflagration would be the result. Thanks, however, to the promptness of the Fire Department, and to that no less beneficent blessing, our new water works, the flames were speedily subdued and a threatened calamity thereby nipped in the bud. The resultant damage was merely nominal, though Mrs Linton, the worthy hostess of the Mountain House, was somewhat scorched about the head, face and hands while attempting to save her property from destruction.

—Mr. T. T. Spence, who, for several years conducted a first-class photograph gallery in this place, from whence he removed about six weeks ago to the Butler county oil regions, looked in on his many friends here for a few days during the past week. Mr. Spence is now employed in running an engine at one of the oil wells near Petrolia, which place he assures us at present contains about 5,000 inhabitants, several good hotels, any number of saloons, eleven young and ambitious lawyers from various parts of the country, and an elegant opera house, which latter is always to be found in the larger towns of the old as well as the new oil regions. Mr. Spence has our best wishes for abundant success in his new location.

—We need do no more than invite attention to the neat little advertisements, published for the first time in this issue, in which are briefly set forth a few of the medicinal virtues possessed by Lindsey's unequalled Blood Searcher and the no less reliable Liver Pills compounded by Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co., of Pittsburgh, whose names have long since become synonymous with everything pure, perfect and praiseworthy in the way of drugs, medicines, and other commodities of that nature. Such of our readers as are afflicted with any of the ills for which these really excellent preparations are specific, can, we are sure, find relief, if relief is possible, by using Sellers & Co.'s Liver Pills and Lindsey's renowned Blood Searcher. Our advice is at least to try the experiment.

—Messrs. Walsh & Anderson, the kind-hearted proprietors of the Central Hotel, Pittsburgh, did a wholesale "hat-chalking" business last Friday on behalf of the members of the Pa., O. and W. Va. Press Association, much to the satisfaction of the impecunious editors and greatly to the credit of the clever gentlemen aforesaid. The Central is one of the largest hotels in the Smoky City, occupying as it does an entire square on Smithfield street, between First and Second avenues. More than that, it is one of the best kept houses in the State, and being extremely moderate in its rates, eminently deserves the liberal patronage which is extended to it. We advise our friends to hang up their hats at the Central Hotel when they visit Pittsburgh, confident as we are that they will never have cause to regret it.

—The temperance element of our borough, or at least that portion of it which believes in managing our municipal matters on a cold water basis, met at the Court House, in accordance with notice, on Tuesday evening last, and placed in nomination the following named gentlemen for borough officers, all but two of whom are Republicans, strong in the faith: Burgess, David Lewis; School Directors, John Lloyd and A. Y. Jones; Town Council, E. V. Barker, East Ward; Auditor, Geo. W. Jones; Judge of Election, E. W., Thos. L. Jones; Inspector, E. W., Lewis Rodgers; Constable, E. W., John W. Roberts. It will be noticed that the Jones family is well represented on this programme, but as they are all good enough to be either elected or defeated, their multiplicity does not of course detract from the merits of the ticket presented.

—About two o'clock on last Monday afternoon an unknown tramp, aged about thirty-five years, attempted to get on an eastward-bound freight train when nearly opposite the hotel of Mr. John H. Clark, at Cresson, but missing his hold he fell under the wheels and was literally torn to pieces, his body being cut in two and his entrails scattered for a considerable distance along the track. The train, we are assured, was moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and the attempt to board it which culminated in the death of the unfortunate man was the second effort of the kind he had made, the first one resulting in throwing him with great force, but without any apparent injury, to one side of the road. There was nothing about his person to indicate his name or habitation. His remains were taken in charge and buried at the expense of the county.

—Few households have ever been more seriously afflicted than is that of Mr. Lewis Hoover, of this place, where two children, sons of John and James Hoover, aged respectively about three years and nineteen months, died on Sunday last within an hour or two of each other, and two more children in the same family are still ailing, with the probabilities against their recovery. John Hoover, one of the bereaved parents, is also quite ill, his mind being or having been somewhat affected, and the house, which is comparatively small, presents, as may well be conceived, the appearance of a miniature hospital. The disease which culminated in the deaths above noted, and which afflicts the two children now suffering, is said to be whooping cough, which in the two fatal cases at least was followed by lung fever, or some similar ailment, the latter in all probability being the more immediate cause of death.

—It appears that the Blair county Republicans, after having for some years tested and learned from bitter experience the follies and the frauds of what is well known as the "Crawford county system" of nominating candidates for county offices, and after a new mode of delegate elections having been substituted, with which the present Republican office seekers of that county are not satisfied, have determined, on Tuesday next, to submit to the Republican voters of that county the question of either re-adopting the Crawford county system or retaining the present one. The Crawford county system has some merits, is plausible and well calculated to deceive, and yet in almost every county in which it has been adopted it has been abandoned, after a full and disastrous experience. The Clearfield county plan of electing delegates in proportion to the Democratic vote in the different election districts is the fair and honest one, and has made that county the most thorough and reliable Democratic county in the State. Why will not the Democracy of Cambria follow the example of Clearfield?

—The Patton method of taking a short cut on the present incumbent of the Altoona post-office, as well as on the numberless other Republican aspirants in that city for the position named, looks very much like an attempt on part of President Grant and the U. S. Senate to "bull-doze" Hayes in the event of his being declared the chief magistrate of the nation on and after the 5th of March next, which is as yet, however, very far from being an accomplished though by no means an improbable fact. Still as the same pure (?) patriots who have run the Grant administration of late years will undoubtedly be assigned to front seats in the new Republican synagogue when built, if built at all, we presume the appointment will be permitted to stand, notwithstanding the sharp trick resorted to in securing it. Of the appointee, Mr. T. Blair Patton, it is proper to say that he is well qualified for the position, and will make an obliging and attentive officer, though that may not strike many minds as being a sufficient excuse for so unceremoniously displacing one of whom it may with truth be said that he has proven "a good and faithful"—Stewart.

—Somewhat of a sensation was created in our midst shortly after noon on Sunday last by the arrival of a special train conveying eleven tramps to the jail in this place, seven of whom were arrested at Nineveh, Westmoreland county, where they retired to sleep in the shook shop of Nutter, Cunningham & Co., on the charge of driving wooden and iron wedges into one of the railroad frogs near Sang Hollow, below Johnstown, on Saturday evening last, with the evident intention of wrecking the Phila. Express east, but which were fortunately discovered just in the niche of time to prevent the threatened catastrophe. The four remaining tramps brought to jail here, and who are said to have been implicated with five others, not yet taken, in stoning the employees on a freight train west on Saturday last, were arrested in Conemaugh township by Mr. Joseph Parks and others. The charge against these four is assault and battery with intent to kill John Lanahan and James Moran, employees on the freight train. The entire party gave their names as Wm. Himes, Chas. Clark, Sam'l Brown, Wm. Robeson, Chas. Briggs, Jas. Clark and Michael McDade, charged with the first named offence, and Jos. Davis, Chas. Murphy, Edward Jones and John Walsh, accused of the latter crime. The evidence is said to be strong against all of them.

PENN'A, OHIO AND W. VA. PRESS ASSOCIATION.—We found it impossible to reach Pittsburgh in time to participate in more than the closing scenes of the annual meeting of the above named association, and hence can give no account of its doings from our own personal experience, though the following from the Latrobe *Advance* fills the bill fully as well if not better than any account we could give of the proceedings:

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association was held in the parlor of the Central Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Friday last. This association has been in existence for several years, and represents nearly all the country publications of the localities named. Quite a number of editors—among them the editor of this paper—were in attendance. Mr. E. Christman presided and Mr. Chill W. Hazzard officiated as secretary.

The report of the managers for the year just closed showed that the business of the papers in the association had been gratifying, and that the present situation of affairs are very flattering. Col. Foulk, the business manager of the association, presented his report, which was accompanied by the auditor's certificate. Mr. J. W. H. Resinger, of the Meadville *Republican*, presented a plan of a new method of keeping advertising accounts. Twenty-one new members were admitted to the association.

At the afternoon session a vote of thanks was tendered the proprietors of the Central hotel, and steps were taken to become auxiliary to the State Editorial Association, and also to join the grand editorial excursion to Colorado or Texas next summer.

At the board meeting Col. Foulk was re-elected business manager for the ensuing year. Col. Foulk has given the greatest satisfaction to Pittsburgh advertisers by the care which he takes to see all contracts faithfully carried out, and country publishers give him the most cordial support.

Appended is a list of officers for the current year:

President—E. L. Christman, Washington, Pa., *Reporter*.

Vice President—J. M. Laird, *Argus*, Greensburg, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer—Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela *Republican*.

Directors—W. J. Kline, Greensburg *Democrat*; J. R. Durborrow, Huntingdon *Journal*; F. S. Reader, New Brighton *News*; E. Z. Moore, New Lisbon, (O.) *Buckeye State*; J. B. Sansom, Indiana *Democrat*.

GOOD ADVICE.—Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment *that* cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and P. M. Wolesagle & Son, Wilmore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE.

Fifth Ave. and Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Local Correspondence.

CHEST SPRINGS, Feb. 12, 1877.

MR. EDITOR—Again we hear a pleasant voice from the far-off land of the Pacific, and it tells of sunshine, summer and showers.

The sound of a great rain has gone out over the land, and all nature rejoices in the teeming fertility that follows. Meanwhile we can almost hear the hum of the bee as it drowses along over the clover-scented hillocks, where the low of the cattle sounds mellow from a thousand hills.

The busy scene of labor streatches far before us in imagination, the voice of the herdsman comes faint, from the distance; while the fervid sun pours down his effulgent rays as the laborer partakes of his frugal repast, in the odorous shadow of the leafy thicket.

Nature's little busy body, the happy fly, goes wafting along through the moist, warm air, and the rivulet laughs for joy at nature's happiness. Yonder the cosy farm-house nestles amid the foliage, and on the hill the harsh cry of the wild fowl breaks in upon the silence.

In the morning the robust laborer springs from his fragrant cot and laves his brow in the clear waters of the pebbled brook, and blesses God for the morning meal, while the joyous bird trills his warbling melody from a low bough near the open door, through which is wafted the passing sweetness of the breath of eglantines—fit palace for a prince!

But to come back to the prosaic. "Rob Roy's" postscript, I presume, was intended as a long pole to stir me up with; so, I thought I would arise from my wintry torpor and shake myself to see how much grammar was left in me.

Now, I think my occidental opponent will admit, the proposition, that *clear* and *forcible* thought is best expressed in *elegant* and *appropriate* language—you had better get Webster's Unabridged under your arm—and, conversely, elegant and appropriate language leads to clear and forcible thought.

Do you see the point with reference to the sentence, "Him and me went to town?"

In the above sentence the pronouns "him" and "me" are obviously out of place, for "him" and "me" stand for the *names* of the *persons speaking* and the *person spoken of* when *those names* are the *objects* of an *action* or *relation*. You might as well put a horse's tail foremost into the stall, as to put the objective pronoun where the nominative one should be!

It seems to me to be inexcusable for any class of persons to speak in that manner, for language is a heavenly gift and men should speak it correctly, and not in a slovenly and perverse way.

As the *meaning* of words *depends* on *correct* and *general usage*, men should express their thoughts in language *sanctioned* by *general consent*.

I understand the meaning of "Rob Roy" fully. I imagine, he means that as long as the action is performed it does not matter in what kind of language the fact is communicated; but if *a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well*, and good, straight-forward, logical language forever! A. D. H.

—The shooting and killing on Saturday evening last of a Deputy Marshal named H. H. Hughes, near Independence, Mo., while attempting to arrest two men named Green and Miller, has given rise in this vicinity to the presumption that the victim in the case referred to was Mr. Hugh H. Hughes, a former resident of Cambria township, who removed to Missouri some ten or twelve years ago, but as that gentleman is said not to be living in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, and as it is not deemed likely that he would be holding the position of Deputy Marshal, it is more than probable that the murdered man was quite a different personage.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Borough of Ebensburg for building Water Works:

DR.	
To am't of Borough Bonds, of the issue of Aug. 13th, 1874, sold by F. A. Shoemaker, Agent	$4,400 00
To am't of Borough Bonds, of the issue of June 15th, 1875, sold by the Committee	10,400 00
To am't of accrued interest	39 00
	$14,839 00
CR.	
By am't paid R. R. Wilkins by F. A. Shoemaker, Treasurer, for boring and testing Artesian Well	4,400 00
By am't paid R. R. Wilkins for engine and fixtures	700 00
By am't commission allowed for sale of Bonds	930 00
By am't of Treasurer's receipts	8,809 00
	$14,839 00

C. T. ROBERTS,

Treasurer of Ebensburg Water Fund, DR.

To am't received from Committee on sale of Water Bonds	$8,809 00
To am't refunded (reduction on hydrants	33 80
	$8,842 80
CR.	
By amount paid—	
For water pipe and castings	$3,203 77
" hydrants and valves	763 00
" freight on pipe, lead, etc.	949 19
" lead	496 24
Wherly and Donovan for trenching and covering pipe	1,258 10
Jno. Thompson, superintend'g trenching and covering pipe	52 00
John Hughes for stone delivered for reservoir	64 00
S. Hanford for building reservoir	863 00
Patrick Kays for superintending building reservoir	138 34
For quarrying stone for reservoir	68 87
" hauling stone for "	19 00
D. D. Lewis for flags for "	36 00
Jones & Evans for laying pipe	320 25
For stack for engine	46 60
E. J. Humphrey for hauling and coal	84 52
Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co. for coal	6 41
For re-opening trenches and covering pipe	179 74
For labor done about the reservoir	55 35
James P. Jones for pumping well	89 80
For lumber	9 21
" miscellaneous	61 36
" commission of ¾ of one per cent. paid Treasurer	66 32
	$8,844 14
Balance due Treasurer	$ 1 34

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Ebensburg, do report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Water Fund of said Borough, and find them correct, as above stated.

DAVID D. PRYCE, } Auditors.
JOHN GITTINGS. }

Ebensburg, Jan. 20, 1877.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Tavern, Eating House and Quart License have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county by the following named persons, and will be presented to Court at March Term, 1877:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Allegheny Twp.—W. J. Bonner.

Adams Twp.—Jacob B. Sproul.

Barr Twp.—Bernard Vogel, Nich. Lambour.

Carrolltown Bor.—Andrew H. Haug, Edward L. Binder, Lawrence Schroth.

Clearfield Twp.—Thomas Dunphd.

Chest Twp.—Thomas Ott, George Crook.

Chest Springs Bor.—Jas. Hawks, Silas A. McGough.

Cambria Bor.—Charles Boyle, George Aigner, Ann Mary Kurtz, Henry Gore, Peter Haughey, Elizabeth McDonald, Edw'd Howe, Peter Roth, Bernard Fitzpatrick, John H. Gallagher, Conrad Meyer.

Conemaugh Bor.—John Widman, Pius Klug, 1st Ward; John F. Flattery, Joseph Daily, Michael Toohey, Lawrence Reich, 2d Ward.

Croyle Twp.—Peter Brown, Frank Kurtz.

East Conemaugh Bor.—Leonard Kest, David Falcon.

Ebensburg Bor.—L. H. Linton, East Ward; Henry Foster, Michael Laterner, Isaac Crawford, John A. Blair, West Ward.

Franklin Bor.—Peter Rubritz.

Gallitzin Bor.—Albert Bender, James Maulls.

Johnstown Bor.—Joseph Mentzer, 1st Ward; Thomas S. Davis, John Schiffhour, E. H. Willower; John Sewartzman, Patrick O'Connell, John Coad, Michael Finnegan, John Gearhart, Conrad Raab, John Raab, John McDermott, Elizabeth Kohler, 2d Ward; Adam Biershank, George Schaffer, John Fritz, Charles Kost, Jos. Shoemaker, L. F. Leitenberger, Chas. Zimmerman, sr., John Karr, George Raab, Philip Hertzinger, Joseph [illegible]ter, Philip Schuitheis, August Dangus, Heist & Krupp, John M. King, 3d Ward; Charles Wehn, Henry Hansman, Oscar Graffe, John E. Stemmer, Wm. H. Thompson, A. Pfeiffer, 4th Ward; August Weigand, 5th Ward; Henry Shaffer, 6th Ward.

Loretto Bor.—Florian Bengele, Peter Brown, A. J. Christy, F. X. Haid.

Millville Bor.—Emanuel James, Henry Von Alt, Hugh McGrory, Richard Dowling, Joseph Fieldhouse, Mrs. Mary Grady, 1st Ward; Rob't Sagerson, 2d Ward.

Richland Twp.—Fred'k Keiper, Scalp Level; Bernard Ness, Christina Heim.

Summitville Bor.—Christian Reich.

Stonycreek Twp.—Levi Jacoby.

Tunnelhill Bor.—Anthony McCue, Mich'l McMorris, Matthew Dignan, Patrick O'Dowd.

Washington Twp.—William Flinn, Margaret Helly, Christopher A. George, Michael C. Bradley, Mark R. McLaughlin, Jacob S. Kiel, Christopher Robina, George J. Schwaderer, John H. Clark, Wm. J. Parrish, Henry Ehrnfelt.

Wilmore Bor.—Jos. Horner, Geo. Wenderoth.

Upper Yoder Twp.—Jacob Roehm.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Carrolltown Bor.—Julius Stich, Henry Blum, Henry Richards.

Wilmore Bor.—John Schroth, P. F. Kirby.

Washington Twp.—Charles A. McGonigle.

QUART LICENSE.

Johnstown Bor.—John Ludwig, Henry Fritz & Henry Werner, P. S. Fisher & John Streum, 3d Ward.

B. McCOLGAN, Clerk Q. S.

Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, *Al. Vend. Expon.* and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Hotel of John Raab, in Johnstown, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 2d, 1877,

at 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John McFeeters, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fourth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Main street, having —— street on one side and lot of M. Campbell on the other side, and extending back to the old Feeder, having thereon erected a two story house, now in the occupancy of Jonathan Bracken. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Davis, for use of George F. Paul.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William P. Patton, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fourth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Bedford street, having Stonycreek on the one side and an alley on the other side, and extending back to a lot of John F. Barnes, having thereon erected a two story frame house, a two story plank furniture shop and a plank furniture ware-room, now in the occupancy of Wm. P. Patton. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suits of Cambria Iron Company and Robert McClain.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William Sleep, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fifth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the north of River street, and having a lot of Samuel Masters on the east, Brubaker on the south and Sherman street on the west, having thereon erected a two story house, now in the occupancy of R. W. Mardis. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Caddy.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Nathaniel Horner, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Stonycreek township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on township road on the west, and having lands of John Pickworth on the north, lands of Samuel J. Hoover on the east, and lot of J. Kuntz on the south, having thereon erected a two story house and stable, now in the occupancy of Nathaniel Horner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Airwine Metz.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Geo. W. Constable, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Stonycreek township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Louis Von Lennan, Henry Constable, and others, containing two acres, more or less, about one acre cleared, having thereon erected a two story house, now in the occupancy of Geo. W. Constable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Thomas, for use of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Smith, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Coopersdale, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on —— street on the west, and having an alley on the north and east, and lot of Andrew Nipple on the south, having thereon erected a two story house and stable, now in the occupancy of James Smith. *Also*, a lot of ground situate in the village of Morrellville, in Yoder township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on —— street on the east, and Hay street, on the north, lot of Mr. Briney on the west, and lands of I. Chandler on the south, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David R. Hess, administrator of John D. Adams.

ALSO all, the right, title and interest of Jacob Fruner, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Sixth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the south on Sherman street, and having an alley on the west and north and lot of Conrad Yeagle on the east, having thereon erected a one story house, now in the occupancy of John Emmil. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Trass.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John T. Cooney, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in East Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the south on Green street, having South street on the west and an alley on the north and east, having thereon erected a two story house and stable, now in the occupancy of Bernard Bracken and John T. Cooney. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of P. F. Shaffer, for use of Jacob Fronheiser.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Richard Tredenick, President, and D. W. Coulter and F. C. Cobaugh, Trustees of the United Brethren Church of East Conemaugh, to wit: A certain frame church building, two stories high, being 62 feet long and 50 feet wide, situate upon a certain lot of ground in East Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., and known as Lot No. 95 of Cambria Iron Co.'s plot, and lying and being on the corner of Main and First street, in said borough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. & J. D. Horner.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James McFalls, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Prospect borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Quarry street and having lot of Hugh Gallagher on the one side and lot of C. B. Ellis on the other side, and extending back to Penn'a Rail Road, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Hugh McMonigle.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Ford, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second ward, Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the west on Rail Road street, and having Foundry alley on the south and lots of Cambria Iron Co. on the north and an alley on the east, having thereon erected a two story house, now in the occupancy of James Ford and Michael Gerity. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of George Kurtz.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Gates, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Rail Road street on the north, lot of E. P. Jones' estate on the west, lot of William Minehan on the east, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Gates. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Fronheiser.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Edward C. Thomas, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Woodvale, Cambria county Pa., fronting Maple avenue, having lot of David Windle on the one side and an alley on the other side, and extending back to land of Cambria Iron Co., having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of John Crenwalt. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Cambria Iron Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William J. Headrick, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of East Conemaugh, Cambria county, Pa., known as Lot No. 7, fronting on Rail Road street and being four rods wide and twelve rods deep, having thereon erected a two story frame tenement house, now in the occupancy of Edward McConnell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James A. McNally, endorser of J. J. Campbell and Herman Baumer, for use of John P. Linton.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Christian Doris, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Portage street and adjoining lots of Welch & Jones' heirs and Jacob Fronheiser, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a large two story frame house, now in the occupancy of C. Doris and Mrs. Lycum. *Also*, a certain lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Centre street, adjoining lots of Louis Plitt and others, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Michael Seifert. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henngius Durach.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of H. D. Woodruff, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., beginning on Singer street, on the corner of Lot No. 13; thence by said street three perches to Lucy alley; thence by said alley to Kingston alley; thence by Kingston alley five and a-half perches to Lot No. 14; thence by said lot eleven perches to the place of beginning—and known on plans of lots of Johnstown continued as lot No. 13, being the same lot of ground which John S. Buchanan and wife, by deed dated April 4, 1870, and recorded in the Recorder's office for Cambria county, in Record book volume 31, page 241, etc., conveyed to the said H. D. Woodruff, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jacob R. Sproul, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Frogtown, Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Bedford road and having streets on both sides and extending back to land of Henry Eichensenr, having thereon erected a two story house, now in the occupancy of Jacob R. Sproul. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Benton, for use of M. W. Keim & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Johnstown, Feb. 13, 1877.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,



Wood Street, from 2d to 3d Ave's,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class house in the city. Street cars within one square every five minutes to all the depots of both cities. Terms $2.50 per day.

Large Sample Rooms for commercial travelers.

SEITHER & GAMBLE, Proprietors.

Feb. 16, 1877. 3m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa.*, *Vend. Expon.* and *Al. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE in EBENSBURG, on

MONDAY, March 5th, 1877,

at 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Archibald Farrell, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Bearer, jr., Philip Gray, and others, containing 139 acres, more or less, about 45 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a log barn, in the occupancy of Archibald Farrell, and a one story plank house a log stable, now in the occupancy of Mary Ann Peach. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Daniel Fry.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Patrick Byrnes, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Francis Eberly dec'd, William McGahey, and others, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of W. McVey. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Sebastian Fry.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Peter Kelly and John Kelly, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of James Megan, Edward Leidy, and others, containing 120 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one and a-half story house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John Kelly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Funk, for use of Jacob Fronheiser.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of J. W. Gray, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of D. H. Donley, Chas. H. Ranstead, J. H. Fiske, and others, containing about 5 acres, all cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of J. W. Gray. *Also*, about 5 acres of land in White township, all cleared, adjoining lands of Charles Ranstead, having thereon erected a two story plank house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Mrs Hollen. *Also*, one-half interest in a steam shingle mill, now in the occupancy of Donoughue & Cummings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. H. Fiske & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George Crook, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Chest township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Deitrich on the west and south, by Jacob Deitrich on the east, by Simon Nebower and Samuel Gill and Township road on the north, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of George Crook. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Simon Schroth.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Lynch, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the new Portage Rail Road, on the south and east by lands of Philip Pritch and Michael Donoughue, on the south and west by lands of F. M. George, containing 40 acres and 105 perches, improved, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, in the occupancy of ————. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of U. Lahey, for use.

ALSO all the right, title and interest of John Sharbaugh, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Summitville borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Cambria, Indiana and Huntingdon Turnpike and extending back 200 feet to an alley, on the east by lot of Mrs. Schmeeder, on the west by an alley and lot of Paul McKenna, having thereon erected a two story L plank house, not now occupied. *Also*, three acres of land, more or less, about one acre cleared, bounded on the east by C. Reich, Paul McKenna on the west, and running 57 perches to old Portage Rail Road and having thereon erected a plank stable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Dibert & Son.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Porter, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Garman on the east, lands of W. A. Garman on the south and west, containing 59 acres and 126 perches, more or less, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John Porter. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. A. Barker & Son.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Daniel Burke, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., containing 1¾ acres, more or less, about one acre cleared, adjoining lands of Lewis Besher on the west and Agnes Burke on the east and south, now in the occupancy of Daniel Burke. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John E. Scanlan, executor of M. M. Adams, dec'd.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James W. McCartrey and Elizabeth McCartrey, of, in and to a certain two story plank house, 28 feet front by 20 feet in depth, with an L building attached, two stories high, 16 feet by 20 feet, located on a piece or parcel of ground situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Van Scyock, Thomas Van Scyock, and Benjamin Figart. Now in the occupancy of ————. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. A. Gates.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John G. Fullman, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of heirs of Hugh Gallagher, dec'd, Augustine Christy, Anthony Myers, and others, containing 120 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared, having thereon erected a frame house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John G. Fullmer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. J. Gillespie.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1877.

DON'T YOU KNOW

CARPETS,	What to Do?	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Why visit Al-	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	toona and buy	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	your Carpets,	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Oil Cloths, Dry	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Goods, Dress	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Goods, Notions,	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Carpet Chain,	OIL CLOTHS,
DRY GOODS,	Cotton Yarn,	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	&c., from WM.	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	MURRAY,	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	who keeps the	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	largest assort-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ment in the city	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	and sells at pri-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ces which other	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	dealers cannot	AND NOTIONS,
Great Variety,	match. Wake	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	up when you go	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	there, and find	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	the place where	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	no advantage is	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	taken and no	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	tricks of trade	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	practiced—at	Great Variety,

1317 ELEVENTH AVE.,

[1-5.] Altoona, Pa. [6m.]

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Penn'a, commencing on MONDAY, MARCH 5th, 1877:

FIRST WEEK.

Johnston vs. Reich; Flynn vs. Troxell; George vs. Richards; Cooper vs. Tierney & Null; Krise vs. Krise; Murphy vs. Pritsch; Billings & Wheelock vs. Lewis et al; Kline vs. Nathanson; Fyan & Co. vs. Linton & Son; Marshall Bro.'s & Co. vs. Linton & Son.

SECOND WEEK,

Commencing 12th March, 1877.

Potts & Campbell vs. Kearney, feigned issue; Pomeroy vs. McCloske; Lantzy vs. Hipps; Geis & Foster vs. Ehrnfelt & Thompson, Milliken for use vs. Barline; M'Gonigle vs. Wolesagle; Hamilton vs. Kaylor; O'Neill vs. Carney; Fronheiser vs. The Borough of Johnstown; M'Garey vs. Patterson; Kerr vs. Bradley & M'Cool; Dickey vs. Kutruff; Kimmel vs. Orris' Adm'r; Griffith vs. Keim; Cresson Springs Co. vs. M'Laughlin; Mellon vs. Finney & Johnston; Cooper & Mellon vs. Finney & Johnston; Goughnour vs. Goughnour; Henry Fritz & Co. vs. John Lynch, bail, etc.; Pritch vs. Behe; Elder, use of, vs. Hopple et al; Cushing vs St. Francis' Academy; D. Wonders and wife vs. Henry S. Peden; Nagle vs. Thomas; Summerville vs. Hipps & Lloyd; Fisher & Co. vs. Adam Leiden. B. M'COLGAN, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb'y 5, 1877.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of Herman Baumer, Esq., late sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Philip W. Pringle, on writ No. 32, Dec. Term, 1876, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.

Feb. 9, 1877.-3t.

NOTICE.—The public will please take notice that JAMES A. MAHER is no longer in our employ. The books, notes, etc., of our business at Lilly's station, this county, are at Summerhill, and a transcript of said accounts have been left with F. M. George, Esq., of Hemlock, where all persons having open accounts are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of April next. Thanking the public for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, we remain,

Respectfully, P. M. & J. BROWN.

Summerhill, Feb. 9, 1877.-3t.

Centennial Exposition!

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

nearly 800 pages, rich illustrations, superb bindings, very attractive, and a treasure as the best and cheapest history of the Great Exhibition. Endorsed by the officials, press and clergy. Is selling immensely. One lady of no experience has cleared $350 in four weeks. Act quickly if at all. Now or never. For full particulars, address HUBBARD [illegible], Philadelphia.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, A. D. 1877:

1. The account of Francis O'Friel, executor of Elizabeth Miller, late of Loretto borough, dec'd.

2. The first and final account of J. S. Strayer, administrator of Peter Goughnour, late of Franklin borough, dec'd.

3. The account of David K. Wilhelm, guardian of Henry W. Hawkins, a minor child of Henry W. Hawkins, late of Washington township, dec'd.

4. The account of F. M. George and Joseph Criste, executors of Otho Styner, late of Washington township, dec'd.

5. The accounts of H. A. Bailey, guardian of Harry T. Walters, a minor child of Henry Walters, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

6. The account of H. A. Bailey, guardian of Charles Walters, a minor child of Henry Walters, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

7. The account of John Kinix, guardian of Margaret, Sarah, Andrew and Theresa Alstadt, minor children of John D. Alstadt, late of Cambria borough, dec'd.

8. The account of H. A. Bailey, guardian of James W. Walters, a minor child of Henry Walters, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

9. The account of H. A. Bailey, guardian of William Walters, a minor child of Henry Walters, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

10. The first and final account of W. A. B. Little, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Geo. Yinger, late of Loretto borough, dec'd.

11. The account of John H. Douglass, executor of Thomas Adams, sr., late of Clearfield township, deceased.

12. The account of James M'Millen administrator of M. L. Kemle, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

13. The account of Charles B. Ellis, guardian of Susan E. Marr, a minor child of Wm. Marr, dec'd.

14. The account of Charles B. Ellis, guardian of George L. Marr, a minor child of Wm. Marr, dec'd.

15. The account of Charles B. Ellis, guardian of Hannah J. Marr, a minor child of Wm. Marr, dec'd.

16. The first and partial account of Henry Walter, Esq., executor of John Rider, late of Summerhill township, dec'd.

17. The second and final account of Eliza Jane Durbin (late Glass), executrix of John J. Glass, late of Allegheny township, dec'd.

18. The account of John T. Williams, guardian of Cora, May and Henry Benjamin Williams, minor children of Rachel Williams, dec'd.

19. The first and final account of John J. Good and Christian Good, administrators of Jacob Good, late of Taylor township, dec'd.

20. The first and final account of John Somerville and Samuel Farber, executors of Thomas Gooderham late of Susquehanna township, dec'd.

21. The first and final account of Rose Bloch, administratrix of John Bloch, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd, for said John Bloch as administrator of Ann M. Gillman late of Richland township, dec'd.

22. The account of Joseph S. Strayer, administrator *de bonis non* of Conrad Heckroth, late of Johnstown borough, dec'd.

23. The account of H. Kinkead, Esq., trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to make sale of the real estate of Catharine Parrish, dec'd.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1877.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Cambria county, have fixed the following days for hearing appeals for 1877, at our office in Ebensburg, viz:

MONDAY, FEB 26th, 1877.—Adams, Allegheny Barr, Blacklick, Carroll and Chest townships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27th.—Clearfield, Conemaugh, Carroll Gallitzin, Jackson, Richland, Summerhill and Susquehanna townships.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th.—Stonycreek, Taylor, Washington, White and Yoder townships and the six wards of Johnstown borough.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1st.—Cambria, Carrolltown, Chest Springs, Conemaugh, Coopersdale, Gallitzin, Loretto and Millville boroughs.

FRIDAY, MAR. 2d.—Cambria and Munster townships and Ebensburg, East Conemaugh, Franklin, Prospect, Summitville, Wilmore and Woodvale boroughs.

The following is the assessed valuation of the seated real estate and personal property of Cambria county for the year 1877:

Adams Twp	$86,770	Johnstown Bor.—	
Allegheny Twp	145,794	1st Ward	170,210
Barr Twp	12,823	2nd "	182,470
Blacklick Twp	60,102	3rd "	194,4[illegible]
Cambria Twp	171,295	4th "	119,040
Cambria Bor	86,715	5th "	92,249
Carroll Twp	129,500	6th "	66,720
Carrolltown Bor	51,566	Loretto Bor	22,573
Chest Twp	64,071	Munster Twp	[illegible]
Chest Springs B.	19,586	Millville 1st W	66,825
Clearfield Twp	101,3[illegible]5	" 2nd W.	404,240
Conemaugh Twp	53,511	Prospect	23,310
Conemaugh Bor.		Richland	120,202
1st Ward	69,210	Summerhill	76,294
2d "	61,783	Summitville	11,[illegible]
Coopersdale Bor	20,348	Stonycreek	60,[illegible]
Croyle Twp	[illegible]	Susquehanna	[illegible]665
E. Conem'h Bor	86,905	Taylor	[illegible]9,287
Ebensburg E. W.	66,883	Washington	187,043
" W. W.	98,956	White	143,475
Franklin Bor	47,197	Wilmore	[illegible]
Gallitzin Twp	19,133	Woodvale	[illegible]
Gallitzin Bor	48,555	Yoder	[illegible]
Jackson Twp	93,312		

JOHN CAMPBELL, }
RHES S. LLOYD, } Commissioners.
J. D. PARRISH. }

Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 23, 1877.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of personal property of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates under the Act of Assembly of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, A. D. 1877, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Rosanna Arble, widow of William Arble, late of Carroll township, dec'd,—$ 00.

2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Rachel Hopkins, widow of William Hopkins, late of White township, dec'd,—$ 93.95.

3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Gates, widow of Isaac Gates, late of White township, dec'd,—$300.

4. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret Boast, widow of Jacob Boast, late of Washington township, dec'd,—$175.50.

5. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Catharine Eakins, widow of Sam'l Eakins, late of White township, dec'd,—$135.95.

6. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary J. Schmidt, widow of E. F. Schmidt, late of White township, dec'd,—$94.80.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk O. C.

Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 6, 1877.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS,

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Nov. 19 1875.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount loaned desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President,
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer,
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'75. 1y.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76 tf.]

Gorillas, Pigmies and Men with Tails.

From the annual address of Chief Justice Daly before the American Geographical Society, recently delivered at Chickering Hall New York we make the following extract:

PIGMIES AND GORILLAS.

A great deal of the address was devoted to the subject of African exploration. "The subject of the pigmies of Africa," said the speaker, "has been discussed by Mr. Marrette and the Marquis de Compeigne. When our Fellow, M. du Chaillu, laid before us the account of the pigmies he had found in Western Africa, near the equator, it was received in certain parts of Europe with incredulity; but these pigmies of the western coast have since been seen by others, and the existence of races of pigmies is now established by the facts gathered by Schweinfurth, Miani and others in Africa and by recent researches in India. Mr. Marrette says that these pigmies were well known to the ancient Egyptians, and that there is a bas relief, in the sepulchre of the Necropolis of Sangarale, of the fifth dynasty, upon which two pigmies are represented, having the features of Dr. Schweinfurth's Akka. He says the pigmies of antiquity were natives of Pun, which he indentifies with the modern Somali country. The Phœnicians, he says, came from Pun, and were not an Asiatic race, and that near them a race of dwarfs called Bess, who still exist in the Somali country, if the information deduced by Hengin could be trusted. He exhibited to the Egyptian Geographical Society representations of the Bess, some of whom had tails, which may be gratifying intelligence to those evolutionists who insist upon our descent from the monkey. Mr. Marrette believes that the Akkas of Schweinfurth, who dwell in the Nyan country, were also known to the ancient Egyptians, and that Nam in their language meant dwarf. M. de Compeigne thinks that these pigmies extend from the south of Mombutta to the Yaboon.

A GORILLA WHICH SQUEEZED A DOCTOR'S HAND.

"An inhabitant of the Gaboon has reached Berlin, a live young gorilla, and is now in the Berlin aquarium. Dr. Hermes says that he nods, claps his hands, wakes up and stretches himself like a man; that he sleeps eight hours, eats only what his keeper eats, and requires him to be constantly by him. He was taken sick and was restored by the use of that African specific, quinine, and the doctor says that he showed his tongue and squeezed the doctor's hand as if to indicate that he felt assured of his recovery. Captain Burton ascended the Congo to the rapids, and made a journey through the gorilla country, of which he has given an account. Captain Hay has visited the district of Akem in west Africa, and found the country rich in minerals and studded with well built towns. He found a peculiar malformation among the male sex of this people—a protuberance of the cheek bones under the eyes, taking the form of horns on either side of the nose—and has sent two photographs of these horned men to England.

DARWIN'S MEN WITH TAILS.

"The Rev. George Brown, a missionary who visited the islands of the northeast coast of New Guiana describes the natives as nude savages of the Oriental negro type, who live more like beasts than human beings. He found cannibalism prevailing throughout the islands, not as among some other savages, as a religious rite, but as a means of subsistence. He has given the details of what he saw of this horrible practice, which are too revolting to repeat. He says he was assured by the natives that there was in the island a race of human beings with tails who were not monkeys; that the tail was bony and inflexible, so that those with this candle appendage had to dig a hole in the sand before they could sit down, as they died if the tail was broken. We have thus revived the account of the men with tails heretofore reported to exist in Borneo and the interior of Africa, but always upon native information, with the exception of hearsay information alleged to have been given by a sailor cast away on the coast of Borneo, and, like all such information, of little value."

WHERE THE SUN JUMPS A DAY.—Chatham Island, lying off the coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, is peculiarly situated, as it is one of the habited points of the globe where the day of the week changes. It is just in the lines of demarkation between dates There high 12 on Sunday or noon ceases, and instantly Monday meridian begins. Sunday comes into a man's house on the east side and becomes Monday by the time it passes out the western door. A man sits down to his noonday dinner on Sunday, and it is Monday before he finishes it.

There Saturday is Sunday and Sunday is Monday, and Monday suddenly becomes transferred into Tuesday. It is a good place for people who have lost much time, for by taking an early start they can always get a day ahead on Chatham Island. It took philosophers and geographers a long time to settle the puzzle of where Sunday noon ceased and where Monday began, with a man travelling west fifteen degrees an hour, or with the sun. It is hoped that the next English Arctic expedition will settle the other mooted question: "Where will one stop who travels northwest continually?"

COUGH SYRUP.—Take a small handful of hops and some old field balsam and hoarhound, and make a strong tea; boil down to about one-half. To be taken before meals and before retiring

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county. [2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

THE CROWDS OF PEOPLE

WHO DAILY CONGREGATE AT THE

NEW CASH STORE

—OF—

PRYCE, BAXTER, JONES & CO.,

BEAR AWAY WITH THEM

AMPLE TESTIMONY

THAT THE

Great Eldorado

—FOR—

CHEAP GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

HAS BEEN FOUND AT LAST!

—WHERE—

BETTER BARGAINS!

AND MORE OF THEM!

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY,

CAN BE HAD THAN AT

Any Other STORE in Northern Cambria.

—AND THE—

REASON WHY THIS IS THUS

will be apparent to all when we say, as we can and do without fear of successful contradiction from any source, that

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK

to be found in Ebensburg;

WE SELL FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY

—treating our customers all alike;

WE ACCUMULATE NO BAD DEBTS

for cash buyers to pay;

WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN BLANKETS, Flannels, Cassimeres, &c.;

WE BUY ALL OUR OTHER GOODS

in large quantities and at the lowest prices attainable; hence it is that we are enabled to

SELL AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES

than the credit system will afford.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

and invite comparison as to the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them.

We Receive New Goods Every Day

and give our customers the benefit of any decline in price as soon as it occurs.

WE MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED LUMBERMEN'S FLANNEL.

WE WANT AND WILL PAY THE BEST PRICES FOR
500 DOZEN EGGS,
500 KEGS OF BUTTER,
2,000 LBS. FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

NOTE.—Having recently enlarged our Store Rooms to double their former capacity, we are better prepared than ever to accommodate and wait upon the crowds who daily throng our establishment in quest of good goods at bottom prices, and would therefore solicit all who have not yet paid us a visit to do so at once, and be convinced, as we are sure they will be, that we mean exactly what we say when we assure all the world and the rest of mankind that we are on the warpath against high priced and intend to fight it out to the bitter end. So bring along your cash or produce and see what you will see in the way of big bargains.

Respectfully yours,

Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co.

Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1876.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

M. A. WESNER, M. D., **Physician and Surgeon**, CARROLLTOWN, PA. Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12.'76.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, [illegible] Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (late of Carrolltown,) now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post office. July 14, 1875.-tf.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1876.-tf.

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVSE, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for Cash at manufacturer's prices.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27.-'72.]

THE CAMPHOR TREE.—One of the most useful and magnificent productions of the vegetable kingdom that enriches China, and more particularly the provinces of King-si and Canton, is the camphor tree. This stupendous laurel, which often adorns the banks of the rivers, was in several places found by Lord Amherst's embassy above fifty feet high, with its stem twenty feet in circumference. The Chinese themselves affirm that it sometimes attains the height of more than three hundred feet, and a circumference greater than the extended arms of twenty men could embrace. Camphor is obtained from the branches by steeping them, while fresh cut, in water for two or three days, and then boiling them till the gum, in the form of a white jelly, adheres to a stick, which is used in constantly stirring the branches. The fluid is then poured into a glazed vessel, where it concretes in a few hours.

To purify it the Chinese take a quantity of finely-powdered earth, which they lay at the bottom of a copper basin; over this they place a layer of camphor, and then another layer of earth, and so on until the vessel is nearly filled, the last or topmost layer being of earth. They cover this last layer, with leaves of a plant called po ho, which seems to be a species of mentha (mint). They now invert a second basin over the first, and make it air tight by luting. The whole is then submitted to the action of a regulated fire for a certain length of time, and then left to cool gradually. On separating the vessel the camphor is found to have sublimed, and to have adhered to the upper basin. Repetitions of the same process complete its refinement. Besides yielding this valuable ingredient, the camphor tree is one of the principal timber trees of China, and is used not only in building but in most articles of furniture. The wood is dry and of a light color, and although light and easy to work, is durable, and not likely to be injured by insects.

WHAT IS A PEANUT?—The peanut is the fruit of what is called a papilionaceous plant rising to the height of about fifteen inches, being very like the field pea with yellow flowers. They are known in England as the ground nut, for the reason that the branches, after flowering, bend down till they touch the ground, into which they work themselves, and upon them grow the pods that contain the nuts. When the nuts are ripe the plant dies. It is then pulled up, and the nuts which adhere to the twigs are collected. The pods usually contain two nuts, but sometimes one, and very rarely three. Ground nuts are grown in light sandy soils in most tropical countries, have long been used in Africa, India, Brazil and other places as food. The best are raised on the banks of the river Gambia, where they are extensively grown in large fields. They yield large quantities of oil; and for thirty years they have been grown in Africa as an article of commerce, and are now largely exported for crushing. The oil differs in quality and price, according to the care with which it is refined. That made in London is accounted equal to fine olive oil. In France the oil is principally used in the woolen manufacture, in lamps, and for lubricating heavy machinery, for which it is said to be especially well fitted.

WARTS are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure, even of the largest, without leaving any scar, and has been tested by the writer: Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie on it; if the excrescence is on the forehead, fasten the beef on with strips of sticking plaster. It may be removed in the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peal off. The same prescription will cure corns.

CURE FOR THE EARACHE.—The most effective remedy yet discovered has been a small clove of garlic steeped for a few minutes in warm salad oil, and put into the ear, rolled up in muslin or thin linen. In time the garlic is reduced to a pulp; and, having accomplished its object, should be replaced with cotton to prevent the patient taking cold.

ONLY REMEDY FOR

HARD TIMES.

CHANGE YOUR SURROUNDINGS.

All wanting FRUIT FARMS, especially adapted to the growth of the VINE, where it is an established success and pays LARGE PROFIT. The land is also adapted to the growth of Peaches, Pears, Apples, and small fruits; also, Grains, Grass and Vegetables.

Many hundreds of excellent VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS and FARMS can now be seen.

THE LOCATION is only 31 miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in a mild, delightful climate, and at the very doors of the New York and Philadelphia Markets. Another Railroad runs direct to New York.

THE PLACE is already LARGE, SUCCESSFUL and PROSPEROUS. Churches, Schools, and other privileges are already established. Also, manufactories of Shoes, Clothing, Glass, Straw Goods, and other things, at which different members of a family can procure employment.

It has been a HEALTH RESORT for some years past for people suffering from pulmonary affections, asthma, catarrh, ague and debility; many thousands of whom have entirely recovered.

A new Brick Hotel has just been completed, 100 feet front, with back buildings, four stories high, including French roof, and all modern improvements for the accommodation of visitors.

PRICE OF FARM LAND, $25 00 PER ACRE, payable by installments, within the period of four years. In this climate, 20 acres of land planted out to vines will count as much as 100 acres further north.

Persons unacquainted with Fruit Growing can become familiar with it in a short time on account of surroundings.

FIVE ACRES, ONE ACRE, and TOWN LOTS, in the towns of Landisville and Vineland, also for sale.

A paper containing full information will be sent free of cost on application to CHARLES K. LANDIS, VINELAND, N. J.

The following is an extract from a description of Vineland, written by the well-known agriculturist, Solon Robinson, and published in the New York *Tribune*:

All the farmers were of the "well to do" sort, and some of them, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gardening, have grown rich. the soil is loam, varying from sandy to clayey, and surface gently undulating, intersected with small streams and occasional wet meadows, in which deposits of peat or muck are stored, sufficient to fertilize the whole upland surface after it has been exhausted of its natural fertility.

It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitable productive as when cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; *and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate.* [8-25.-1y.]

ESTABLISHED 1869.

R. S. & A. P. Lacey,
Attorneys-at-Law.
529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp and a full reply after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus having therin the clerical assistance of able and experienced lawyers and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Promptest attention thus secured to all business entrusted us. Address

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

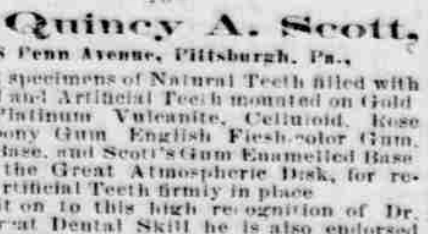
WITH COMPETITORS FROM

ALL OVER THE WORLD,

THE ONLY CENTENNIAL

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

FOR DENTAL EXHIBIT WAS



—TO—

Dr. Quincy A. Scott,
278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

For finest specimens of Natural Teeth filled with pure Gold and Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platinum, Vulcanite, Celluloid, Rose Pearl Ebony Gum, English Flesh-color Gum, Mineral Base, and Scott's Gum Enamelled Base. Also for the Great Atmospheric Disk, for retaining Artificial Teeth firmly in place.

In addition to this high recognition of Dr. Scott's Great Dental Skill he is also endorsed by the leading editors, Physicians, Ministers, Attorneys and Business men of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Scott continues inserting the finest Gold fillings at from $1 to $5, and the best Vulcanite sets of teeth for $12; other styles for $15 to $75.

FINE GOLD SETS, $75 to $150.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in ALL styles of work. Fine Gold sets warranted to be THE BEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and *absolutely safe* anaesthetic for the painless extraction or painless filling of teeth, and run no risk.

LAUGHING GAS IS DANGEROUS.

Write to above address and make an appointment, and you will only have to remain in Pittsburgh one day to get a set of teeth or have any operation performed.

The Centennial specimens are now on exhibition at 278 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh. [1-12-1y.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876 -1y.*

WATCHMAKING.—Having taken the room formerly occupied by H. Kinkead, Esq., in the rear of the old FREEMAN office and next door to M. L. Oatman's store, High street the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to repair clocks watches, jewelry, etc., at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living prices. Please give me a call. CARL RIVINIUS, Late with Mr. Jos. Weisser.



Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1876.-1y.

JAMES WILKINSON.......... H. T. O'FRIEL.

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!
Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12 —tf.)

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House. Aug. 25, 1876.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
March 24, 1876.-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock. ACOBS & CO., 319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-16.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, LORETTO, PA.—Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general and summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.



W. J. BONNER.

Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf.

Miller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"

Cornr Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,

GREENSBURG, PA.

Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.

[2-4.'76. tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.



NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)

The SCIENCE of LIFE;

Or, Self-Preservation.

More than One Million Copies Sold.

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association," March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon Manhood, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morale of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, MEANS OF CURE, Cure of Body and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains MORE than FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 31, 1876.*

☞ Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage.

Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [7 7.-1y.]

Ayer's

Hair Vigor

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.



☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1875.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

A TAME PELICAN.

The following pleasant story is told by a correspondent of the Troy Budget, and whether strictly true or otherwise it shows how thoughtless men may be in taking the life of innocent creatures:

E. C. Moseley of Nassau, New Providence, was a number of years the owner of a tame pelican. The beautiful creature was in the habit of following Mr. Mosely wherever he went, and was his most affectionate after [illegible]. The pelican was a fine specimen of peculiar bird, and about as tall as a man. The pelican lived on just three fish a day, and these were obtained regularly in the morning the pelican going to fish market and picking them out of the tubs of just the size and kind to suit his taste and digestion. Fish in Nassau are sold from big tubs, filled with water, in which they swim about until taken out for the purchaser, who selects his fish while that creature is alive and swimming. Mr. Moseley had instructed all the fishmongers to allow his pelican to put his long neck and bill into any of the tubs, and pick out such fish as his pelicanship might desire, he paying for the fish afterwards. All the fishermen knew that pelican, and loved him as though he was "a man and a brother."

In fact the pelican was one of the privileged characters of the town, known and admired by all, and no one ever molested him or made him afraid. In fact he was the sacred bird of Nassau. Usually the patient pelican would wait until his "boss" was ready of mornings to sally out, and then it was a sight to see the two walking side by side with social, wise and dignified mien to the market, where the master would wait until the pelican breakfasted, as the pelican had previously waited until the master had finished the morning meal. The pelican would carefully fish from the fishmonger's tub a fish about the size of a porgy, and if this went down tail end first in his pouch the pelican would delicately gulp it again, toss the fish up in the air until it came down head first, and then he would slowly descend through the [illegible] until it finally disappeared from sight in the maw.

Mr. Moseley was to breakfast one unfortunate morning, but the pelican patiently waited at the door for his master, first standing on one leg and then on the other, until patience in the tired bird ceased longer to be a virtue. Then the pelican began for his deferred breakfast, and on his way alone to his accustomed fish tub in the market. There was a new man, a raw English tough, tending the fish-tub that morning, and was in blissful ignorance of the [illegible] and habits of the bird, and [illegible] naught of his privileged [illegible]. The pelican, as usual, walked to the tub, thrust his long neck into [illegible] coolly tossed up a fish until it [illegible] downwards, and then very [illegible] it away in his pouch. The tub-tender was astonished, and saw [illegible] horror. Presently the pelican drew another fish from the tub [illegible] also swallowed [illegible]. Now the tub-tender was [illegible] tonished, but it [illegible] on aghast at the [illegible] his store of fish [illegible] club, and just as the pelican was throwing up the third fish [illegible] air to catch it on the [illegible] down, he struck the pelican on the head, and thus murdered [illegible] spot.

WRITING IN THE DARK.—The noctograph is a simple invention by means of which any one may write in the dark with ease, and is consequently a blessing to those whose eyes are overworked. It may be made [illegible]. A board of smooth black [illegible] eleven inches in length by ten in width, has upon it a walnut [illegible] like a slate frame, somewhat [illegible] than the board. Board and frame fastened together by small [illegible]. From side to side of the frame stretched sixteen small brass [illegible] and one can write between them, the wires serving not to guide the [illegible] exactly, but to prevent the [illegible] together of the lines. It is best to use ordinary soft paper and a pencil. The paper is held in place by the frame, which shuts down upon the board as one side of a [illegible] shuts upon the other. True, one may acquire the habit of writing in the dark without any such aid, but the noctograph simplifies matters. There are many who, from various causes, find it impossible to write by artificial light, and to them we recommend the use of the noctograph.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF A STATE.—The territory now known as the State of Wisconsin was claimed by France on the ground of discovery by the missionaries and teachers in 1639, and governed it until they ceded it to Great Britian in 1763. It was held by the British nation until 1783, when it ceded all her possessions North of the Ohio to the United States. Wisconsin was then thrown under the territorial Government of Ohio by the ordinance of 1787. On the first of July, 1800, Indian Territory was organized, and it was attached to that territory until April 18, 1818, when Illinois became a State. It was then attached to the territory of Wisconsin until 1836; so that Wisconsin was held by the King of France [illegible] years; the King of Great Britain twenty years; by the State of Virginia in one year; by the Indian Territory nine years; by Illinois Territory [illegible] years, and by Michigan [illegible] eighteen years. She continued a Territory of the United States twelve years, when on the [illegible] March, 1848, she became the [illegible] State of the American Union.